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TRAIN PLUNGES INTO THE RIVER; 6 LIVES LOST

Three Other Persons Are So Badly Injured That They Will Probably Die.

FIVE CARS AND ENGINE COVERED BY THE WATER

Fifty Feet of Road Bed, Undermined by Flood Waters, Suddenly Collapsed and the Passenger Train Plunged Into the Swollen Missouri --- Was Running 14 Miles an Hour.

Kansas City, Mo., July 25.—Six lives lost, three people probably fatally hurt, is the result of the wreck of Wabash passenger train No. 4 when it plunged into the Missouri river, 30 miles east of here, last night.

The dead:

CHARLES FLOWERS, engineer, Kansas City.

LOUI SBOND, fireman, Moberly, Mo.

HARRY ECKART, baggageman, St. Louis.

DANIEL, 2-year-old son of E. T. King, Eldon, Mo.

CHARLES ANTHONY, laborer.

JESSE OLDHAM, laborer.

Seriously injured:

Frank Gardner, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Mrs. S. S. Hackett, Orrick, Mo.

Miss Irene Boston, Orrick, Mo.

The train left Kansas City at 9 o'clock Saturday night, and was due in St. Louis ten hours later. Of the eight cars which made up the train, five and the engine are now in the river, with the water covering all of the mexcept one end fo the Des Moines slepers. A deadhead Pullman, mail, baggage, day coach and sleeper followed the engine into the stream. The chair car and two Pullmans alone remained uninjured.

Roadbed Collapsed.

At the scene of the wreck the river makes a bend and the railroad follows it. For days the flood waters have been undermining the roadbed, making it too weak to hold up the heavy trains. Fifty feet of the roadbed suddenly collapsed and the engine and cars piled one on the other in the water.

The train was running fourteen miles an hour, but the telescoping of the forward cars allowed the three rear cars to stop so gradually that their occupants were hardly shaken.

Eight mail clerks were saved only by the fact that the roof of their car was torn off and allowed them to get out on top of the car and swim for the shore. None escaped injury.

Child Killed as Father Held It.

In the Des Moines sleeper, E. T. King was holding his little son when the crash came. The child was instantly killed and Mr. King was unconscious when found.

Dr. Turner Lohveck, a woman physician of St. Louis, was the heroine of the wreck, according to railroad officials and passengers. IIn thirty minutes she gave temporary treatment to twenty-seven injured persons. Several women passengers assisted her by preparing bandages.

"It seemed to me every woman there tore up her skirts for dressings," said Dr. Lohveck. "The eight mail clerks refused treatment until all the passengers were attended to."

SISTER WILL PROVE SUTTON NOT A SUICIDE

Mrs. Parker Says She Is Resolved to Clear Brother's Name.

Annapolis Md., July 25.—"I am not vindictive; all I desire is to clear my brother's name of the disgrace of suicide."

So spoke tonight Mrs. Rose Sutton Parker, sister of Lieutenant James N. Sutton, of Portland, Oregon, the circumstances of whose death the court of inquiry will continue to investigate tomorrow.

With the opening of the second week of the investigation tomorrow the pendulum is expected to swing and witnesses will be caled on "the other side" to refute the theory of suicide. Mrs. Parker will perhaps be the principal witness in that respect. Her testimony is expected to disclose several important points in refutation of the suicide theory, based on the facts obtained by her and her mother in their indefatigable work during the past two years which resulted in the reopening of the case. She will probably not testify until the remaining two or three navy witnesses on hand are disposed of.

Prof. Gilbert Coleman, of the naval academy, and Lieut. Templin Motts, Jr., of the marine corps, will probably be witnesses tomorrow. The inquiry is likely to occupy two or three days now, and then adjourn until August 1, when Surgeon F. C. Cook, U. S. N., and Lieut. Harold H. Utley, of the marine corps, who have been subpoenaed as witnesses are expected to arrive from abroad.

Steamer Kenosha Sinks.

Boston, July 25.—The steamer Kenosha, bound from Baltimore for Boston, laden with coal, sprang a leak and sank six miles off Fire Island lightship yesterday morning, according to Captain Chase, of the steamer Howard, which arrived from Norfolk today bringing the crew, of eighteen men rescued from the small boats of the wrecked vessel.

TARIFF MUDDLE CAUSING TAFT LOT OF WORRY

President and the Leaders Were in Conference Throughout Sunday.

BITTER WORDS PASSED BY PAYNE AND ALDRICH

Senator Attacks House Leader for Fighting for Lower Rates. Payne Replies That He Is Backed by the Country, and by Taft --- Agreement Seems to Be Far Off.

Washington, July 25.—Sunday brought no cessation of President Taft's tariff activities. His conference with house and senate leaders covered practically the entire day. Even the customary Sunday afternoon ride through the parks was cancelled.

Although he admitted frankly to several of his callers today that the situation was not all that could be desired, the president expressed the hope that another 24 hours would suffice to straighten out the tangle in the conference, and that the report of the conferees would be presented in the house on Tuesday next.

It is further hoped at the white house that the report will be accompanied by a definite plan of action, which will be acquiesced in by the house and senate, and that congress may adjourn by the last of the week.

Taft Stands for Free Hides.

President Taft, it was learned today, has not receded in any way from his demand for free hides. He is authentically reported as regarding free hides as a typical case underlying the whole principle of downward revision, and if free hides should be lost, little of encouragement to the real revisionists remains.

A compromise duty of seven cents, a reduction from fifteen cents under existing law, would be of no benefit, according to the president's views. Unless hides are made absolutely free there can be no reduction made on boots, shoes and other manufactured articles of leather, and consequently the basis of real revision in this eminently important schedule is lost.

The persident, it is said, has been impressed by the representations that have been made to him by the leather interests, to the effect that under the protection of the prohibitive 15 cents duty the leather and shoe manufacturers are practically at the mercy of the four or five big meat packing concerns of the middle west. The president, on the other hand, it is declared, has not been very much impressed by the arguments of western senators, that free hides would be followed by a demand for free wool. Hides never were protected until the enactment of the Dingley law.

A Puzzling Subject.

Just how the boot, shoe and finished leather schedules in the tariff bill are to be revised, when there are no differences between house and senate for the conferees to act upon, was one of the puzzling subjects under discussion at the white house today.

Although some of the house leaders are loath to etsablish the precedent, they have informed the president that it would be entirely possible for the conferees arbitrarily to change the leather schedule to the lower prices agreed upon in the bargain for free hides, and that the change could be protected in the house against an inevitable point of order by the adoption of a rule providing that points of order should not be against that particular item. The only question then would be the whipping into line of a majority of the members to support the adoption of the rule. The president has heard considerable talk of the strength of the house "insurgents" and their threats to defeat such a rule. But, if the leaders consent to the plan, it is believed it can easily be carried through.

It can definitely be stated that the president's chief concern now is as to hides. The other schedules apparently are being worked into acceptable shape, according to his information, and once the free hide and reduced leather goods program has been agreed upon, the end of the fight is in view.

No Hope For Ultimate Consumer.

President Taft, according to those who have talked most intimately with him, does not suffer the delusion that revision of the tariff downward is going to bring reduced prices, or would be of immediate benefit to the much-talked about "ultimate consumer." Instead of a reduction, it is declared that there will be actual increases during the coming year on many of the necessaries of life, including wearing apparel.

Even the putting of hides on the free list and the accompanying reduction in duty on finished leather products is not expected to work a reduction in the price of boots, shoes, harness or any of the other things manufactured from leather. As a matter of fact the president's advices are now to the effect that hides are rapidly increasing in price, and that the demand is so great that even the large importations expected from Argentina, under a free entry clause, will not suffice to keep the prices at current figures.

An advance of 22 to 25 per cent. in the price of woolen goods already has been announced, despite the fact that no change has been made in the woolen schedule. This schedule, the president has been told, will not permit of a reopening at this time. It is a closed incident, as regards the conference. The difference between the house and senate, as to hides, offers the loop-hole for a reduction in the leather goods schedule, but even this will have to

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MANY MEASURES ASK ATTENTION OF LEGISLATURE

Only Fourteen Days of Session Left for Consideration of Important Bills.

PROHIBITION SHARING INTEREST WITH M'LENDON

General Tax Act Now Has the Right of Way---Special Measures May Be Sidetracked. Failure to Act on McLendon Suspension Reinstates Him.

With but fourteen working days remaining of the present session, the general assembly faces enough work to crowd every minute of the time. That it will be a strenuous two weeks with the McLendon case, near beer and general legislation, is assured.

The general tax act has only just been taken up in the house. This bill will have the right of way until it is disposed of and everything else must wait. The appropriations bill will not be taken up until the tax act is out of the way.

Not a speech has been made on the floor of either house in regard to the McLendon suspension case. That matter is still to be threshed out. If either house of the legislature fails to approve the discharge order, or if adjournment intervenes before action by both houses, the suspension will fail. The law states that a majority of each house acting separately, must approve the suspension, in which case the suspension shall stand.

Then just for fear the McLendon case would not furnish sufficient diversion for one session, a prohibition fight has been projected into the arena of legislation.

Near Beer May Cause Scrap.

If Mr. Alexander, of DeKalb, should make an aggressive fight for his measure to outlaw near beer from Georgia, it will bring on one of the prettiest fights seen in many years. The prohibition forces are divided. Some of those who think the near beer saloons a great evil, believe that they are estopped from seeking to make the law more drastic at this time in view of the promise made to them by Goverhor Brown when a candidate for office. At the solicitation of Hon. Seaborn Wright, Dr. John E. White, Dr. Len G. Broughton and M. J. Cofer, he signed a written pledge that he would permit no amendment to the prohibition law during his term. The idea of these prohibition leaders was to put a stone wall in the pathway of the liquor forces until the prohibition law had been given a fair trial.

Some Important Measures.

A bill that has not yet been discussed in the house, but which promises to come in for considerable attention, is the measure of Dr. Littleton, of Richmond, to provide for the compulsory education of children between the ages of 6 and 18. The sentiment in favor of a compulsory education law seems very widespread and a measure that it is hoped will pass the scrutiny of the house has been perfected by the committee on education, using Dr. Littleton's bill as a basis.

Just where the fighting will begin on these special legislative problems cannot be foretold. The fight on McLendon may be dropped in order that the bill outlawing near beer may be pushed. In view of the lateness of the day, the near beer bill may be permitted to die a natural death and the McLendon case kept in the limelight.

Hearing on New Code.

There will be a hearing before the general judiciary committee of the house this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in room 316, over the bill to authorize the codification of a new code for the state of Georgia. The present code was prepared in 1895, fourteen years ago. A multitude of new and important measures have been passed since that time and there is a universal demand from the lawyers of the state for a new code.

Judge John L. Hopkins has brought up to date a code, which, it is understood, he is prepared to sell the state for $6,000. It is thought that $10,000 would be a nominal sum to pay for doing the work which Judge Hopkins has already performed. The cost of printing is put at $35,000, so the entire cost of the work will fall below the $100,000 estimate originally made. Judge Howard Van Epps is also at work upon a new plan of codifying the laws of the state, and it is expected that a proposal will be received from him to furnish the state with a new code.

A bill to license the osteopaths of Georgia will also provoke some discussion. The regular medical profession, as a rule, is opposed to the bill. Quite a strong sentiment in favor of it has developed, however.

In all the measures before the house the absence of any combinations, cliques or factions has been particularly noted. There is no Brown or anti-Brown side to the McLendon matter. The governor himself has steadfastly and unwaveringly refused to be drawn into the controversy. He insists that when the suspension order was signed by Governor Smith the matter passed out of the executive department and became a problem for the legislature to meet and dispose of as they thought best.

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AVIATOR BLERIOT AND THE AEROPLANE IN WHICH HE FLEW OVER ENGLISH CHANNEL



The keenest rivalry existed between M. Bleriot and Hubert Latham from the time they completed their flying machines, and each after various flights turned attention to the English channel, the feat of crossing which has been the ambition of daring swimmers and aeronauts of all times. Latham knew that Bleriot and possibly the Count de Lambert, would sooner or later make the attempt, and he stole a march on them, starting from Calais, France, on July 19, and making a remarkable flight of ten miles before the steering gear of his machine became fouled and he fell into the water. Neither Latham nor the monoplane was injured. The aviator was sitting in his machine calmly smoking a cigarette when he was picked up by a passing ship. Bleriot then announced that he would try to cross the treacherous strip of water and, hurried to Calais, hoping to make the flight before Latham or Lambert could be ready. Latham, however, arrived there a few hours later, and there was spirited betting on both sides of the channel as to which would start first and which would come the nearest to a successful flight. Bleriot's machine is the smallest practical flying machine ever built. It is of the same type as Latham's and is propelled by a tiny but powerful motor. The driver's seat is behind the wings, and the machine has a speed of forty miles an hour. In the accompanying illustration Bleriot is indicated by an arrow.

PLAGUE ATTACKS MAN AND BEAST

Thousands of Animals Die From Charbon.

Eight Humans in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, Stricken. Government Has Sent Expert to Assist in Fighting Disease.

Lake Charles, La., July 25.—Charbon, a deadly and loathsome disease which afflicts cattle and which has killed thousands of valuable animals in Louisiana, has attacked human beings now and many men are under treatment. In Leesburg, the county seat of Cameron parish, eight humans have been stricken. Up to date, no deaths have resulted.

Charbon has afflicted cattle for centuries, but has seldom visited this country. It was known to the ancients in Egypt and often scourged the Asiatic and Oriental countries. It is caused by a germ which enters the animal's skin through an abrasion. It multiplies and causes an inflammation which turns into a tumorous or cancerous growth which terminates in blood poisoning.

The disease first made its appearance about June 1 in two localities in southeast Louisiana, along the Mermentan river, near Lake Arthur, and at Iowa, near Lake Charles. It was not detected in time and spread rapidly over neighboring parishes. Germs from the dead cattle infested the ground upon which the animals had died and were thus communicated to other victims. The United States government, alarmed by the inroads the disease has made, has sent an expert from the bureau of animal industry to assist local veterinarians in fighting the plague. They are urging cremation of infected animals and the vaccination of all others. Once an animal is infected, there is no known remedy, but vaccination seems effective in making them immune.

ALL SPEED RECORDS BROKEN BY MICHIGAN

The Battleship Is Said to Have Made Over 19 Knots an Hour.

Philadelphia, July 25.—The United States battleship Michigan, which returned today from her trial trip, is reported to have broken all speed records for a vessel of the battleship type. The Michigan is said to have made a fraction over 19 knots an hour. Her speed requirement was 17½ knots. The inspection board of naval officers left the vessel at Lewes, Del., to return to Washington, and the official time will not be known until they make their report.

AUTO HITS TRAIN; THREE ARE HURT

Accident Takes Place Near Savannah.

One Man Is Perhaps Fatally Injured --- Machine Was Going at the Rate of 35 Miles Per Hour When It Crashed Into Engine.

Savannah, Ga., July 25.—Three men were injured, one perhaps fatally, when an automobile moving at 35 miles an hour and an engine on the Seaboard Air Line railway met at right angles just outside this city late this afternoon. The injured are:

J. W. Judson, electrician, shoulder broken, ankle broken, many abrasions and cuts and perhaps seriously injured internally.

Peter Rabey, contractor, badly bruised and cut and perhaps injured internally.

F. Von Olsten, badly bruised.

The three men were the only occupants of the automobile and were speeding out on the Augusta road. The train was also moving rapidly, being hidden from the autoists by buildings until within a short distance of the grade-crossing towards which each was rushing.

The engineer and Judson, who was at the wheel of the car, saw the danger simultaneously, too late for either to stop.

The car was caught by the engine pilot and hurled through the air. The occupants all were all thrown out and the car wrecked.

AUTO PARTY TOURS THRO' THREE STATES

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Tomlinson and Family Arrive at Tate Springs, Tenn.

Tate Springs Hotel, Tenn., July 25.—(Special.)—The four hundred or more guests at this famous health and pleasure resort in the heart of the Cumberlands were interested in the arrival here this evening of an automobile party from Birmingham, Ala., which left that point July 23, traveling through north Alabama, Georgia and east Tennessee. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. W. Tomlinson, Misses Joy and Bland Tomlinson, and Master Bryan Tomlinson.

Dr. Cree Accepts Call.

Moultrie, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—The officers of the Moultrie Baptist church received a telegram today from Dr. Arch C. Cree, now in San Francisco, accepting a recent call extended him by the church to its pastorate. Dr. Cree is a South Carolinian and has held successful pastorates at Louisville and Nashville. He begins his work here September 12.

FORMER FIRST LADY CALLED BY DEATH

Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Dandridge Passes.

She Was Daughter of General Zachary Taylor, the Twelfth President, and Was Mistress of the White House.

Winchester, Va., July 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Dandridge, daughter of General Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States, and sister-in-law of the first Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at her home here today, aged 85 years.

Mrs. Dandridge was the third daughter of General Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States, and was born at Fort Snelling, Minn., April 20, 1824.

Death was due to heart failure, following a long period of illness. She will be buried here next Tuesday.

Mrs. Dandridge received her education in Philadelphia. At the age of 19 years she married Major William W. S. Bliss, who was a member of her father's staff in the Mexican war, and who later became his private secretary. After her father's inauguration, Mrs. Bliss, or Miss "Betty" as she was popularly called, became mistress of the white house. It was said of her that she "did the honors of the establishment with the artlessness of a rustic belle and the grace of a duchess." She had a wide acquaintance with public men of the day, and was noted for her beauty and charm, and the splendor of her entertainments.

After the death of her father, sixteen months following his inauguration, and the death of her husband in 1853, she spent several years in retirement, later marrying Philip P. Dandridge, a member of a prominent Virginia family, whose death occurred twenty-eight years ago.

Mrs. Dandridge's eldest sister, Sarah Knox Taylor, was the first wife of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy. Another sister was the wife of former Surgeon General Wood, of the United States army. Mrs. Dandridge's only brother was General Richard Taylor, a hero of the battle of Winchester.

PASSENGER PACKET SINKS IN OHIO RIVER

Passengers Were Taken Off Before the Boat Went Down.

Gallipolis, Ohio, July 25.—The passenger packet Tacoma, bound from Charleston, W. Va., to Cincinnati, struck an obstruction in the Ohio river and sank late today. The passengers were taken off in safety before the boat went down.

HE WON $5,000 BY HIS FLIGHT OVER CHANNEL

Only a Few Minutes Required to Fly From Calais to White Cliffs of Albion.

STRONG BREEZE BLOWING AS THE AEROPLANE FLEW

Flying Machine Followed by a French Torpedo Boat, but the Latter Was Left Far Behind --- Bleriot's Foot Was Burned by Petrol During the Flight.

Dover, England, July 25. — This sleepy seaport town experienced the keenest thrill known in a generation when at sunrise this morning a white-winged bird-like machine with loudly humming motor swept out from the haze obscuring the sea toward the distant French coast and circling twice above the high chalky cliffs of Dover, alighted on English soil.

A calm Frenchman, Louis Bleriot, a portly and red-mustached man of 37, descended from the saddle, limping on a bandaged foot which had been burned on his previous overland flight. Immediately two compatriots, who had been waving a big tri-color flag as a signal for the landing place, fell upon him, enthusiastically embracing him, shouting and pounding him on the back. They, with a few soldiers and others who happened by chance to be on the scene, were the only persons to witness the finish of a most remarkable feat.

Smallest Monoplane Ever Used.

Bleriot left Les Basiques, three miles from Calais, about 420 a. m., on one of the smallest monoplanes ever used. He crossed the channel in a little less than half an hour, twice as swiftly as the fastest mail boat.

His speed averaged more than 45 miles an hour, sometimes it approached 60 miles. He kept about 250 feet above the sea level, and for ten minutes, while about mid-channel, was out of sight of both coasts, and the French torpedo boat destroyer which followed him with his wife and friends aboard. The wind was blowing about twenty miles an hour and the sea was choppy. The aviator was swathed in a single garment of drilling impervious to the wind, which covered him from the top of his head to his feet, only his face showing. He wore also a cork life belt.

How Bleriot Landed.

An eye-witness of the landing thus describes it

"Very early in the morning a wireless message was received from Calais that Bleriot intended to make the flight. Then in quick succession came the news that he had left land, that he was flying high and was fast making Dover. It was expected that he would land west of Dover, but from the direction taken it was soon evident that he would alight to the eastward. Only a few minutes after the wireless message announcing the start, the laconic message, 'Out of sight,' was received at Dover. Hardly had this been transcribed when the keen-eyed coast guard, scanning the sea with his telescope, shouted that Bleriot was within sight.

"Hastening to the cliff east of the bay, I was fortunate enough to arrive just a moment before the airship, which was flying fast, like a giant hawk. The craft approached the cliff, growing larger every instant. The noise of the engines was audible in a moment, so swiftly did it come.

Bleriot Swooped Overhead.

"Bleriot swooped overhead, glancing from right to left, and then turned his machine to the east and came to the ground in the meadow. It circled with consummate ease and made the landing gracefully, but even though it touched the land lightly it was slightly damaged."

By his achievement today, Bleriot won the prize of $5,000 offered by The London Daily Mail for the first flight across the English channel and stole a march on his rivals, Hubert Latham and Count de Lambert, both of whom had hoped to make the attempt today.

Bleriot, who speaks a little English,

Weather Prophecy:

FAIR.

Georgia—Fair Monday, Tuesday unsettled, light variable winds.

Mississippi, Alabama, Western Florida, fair, Monday; Tuesday unsettled; light variable winds.

Eastern Florida, local showers Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Louisiana, generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate southerly winds.

Eastern Texas, partly cloudy, showers in north portion Monday night or Tuesday; moderate southerly winds.

Tennessee and Kentucky, partly cloudy with local showers Monday night or Tuesday.

West Virginia, unsettled weather, showers by Monday night or Tuesday; light to moderate south and southwest winds.

described his remarkable flight very modestly.

"I arose at 3 o'clock," he said, "and went to the aeroplane shed. Finding everything in order on the trial spin, I decided to make the flight. The French torpedo boat destroyer which was in attendance was signalled and it put out about four miles. Then I rose in the air and pointed directly to Dover. After ten minutes I was out of sight of land and had left the warship well behind. For a few minutes I could not see either coast, nor any boat.

250 Feet Above the Water.

"I tried to keep at and average height of 250 feet. I might easily have gone higher, but it would have served no purpose. This was about the right height, I thought, to clear the Dover cliffs safely.

"The machine dipped tward the water several times. I put on more petrol once. I estimated that the propellers were going from 1,200 to 1,400 revolutions a minute.

"The first objects I saw were ships off the English coast, then I observed Deal, and I discovered that the wind, which was southwest, was carrying me thither. I veered to the southward to Dover Castle, and then saw friends flourishing a flag in a valley suitable for landing. I made two circles while lessening the speed, and then dived down, but I same in contact with the ground sooner than I expected. Both the machine and myself were badly shaken up.

"A few persons quickly assembled, and I was helped out, as my injured foot was painful. I am exceedingly glad to be here."

Wife Embraces Him and Weeps.

M. Bleriot's friends took him quickly in an automobile to the Old Lord Warden hotel, by the pier, from which mail boats depart. In the meantime his wife arrived o nthe destroyer. She embraced him, weeping, but they were soon sitting at breakfast, the center of a proud gathering of French people. The mayor and other Dover officials called early and welcomed M. Bleriot in the name of the city and nation, as the pioneer of internatnonal flight.

The townspeople of Dover, who for three weeks have been on the alert for the signal announcing that one of the flying men had started, were caught napping. A gale was blowing last night and the weather forecasts promised a strong wind and squalls in the morning. Hence the operators of the sirens on the steamers, which it had been arranged should be blown when the flyer started, were absent from their posts. Only a few persons received the wireless warning of Bleriot's ascent.

M. LaFontaine, a friend of the aviator, arrived at the Lord Warden hotel from Calais at midnight. He declined a bedroom, with the remark that he had an appointment to meet M. Bleriot at 5 o'clock. The hotel people thought the mysterious stranger was joking.

Waiting for Arrival of Airship.

M. LaFontaine came to the signal landing, the spot which the newspaper under whose auspices the flight was made had chosen, on the high ground back of the city, but he selected a cup-shaped depression, called the North Fall Meadow, two miles east of Dover, where the airship would be sheltered from the wind in settling. There he planted the French flag.

Count de Lambert came from Calais by boat to congratulate his rival. A telegram arrived from Hubert Latham, who a few days ago failed in his attempt to cross the channel, saying:

"I hope to follow you soon."

Bleriot early announced that if Latham crossed today he would share the prize with him, but the heavy wind and the rain that came up dashed the hopes of Latham's attempting to follow.

Latham in Tears.

The American consul at Calais, James B. Milner, who came here with Count de Lambert, said on his arrival that he had left Latham sitting with his head on his monoplane, weeping.

M. Bleriot returned to Calais on the destroyer this afternoon, but will recross tomorrow for the official reception to be tendered by the Dover municipality. Afterward he will go to London, where a great demonstration is being arranged in his honor.

The sailors on the ships in the harbor were the first to discover that Bleriot was approaching. They heard the buzzing of the motor two or three minutes before they could discern the aeroplane. Then what looked like a big white butterfly glided over their heads as fast as a train of cars and with almost as much noise. It reached the cliff near the grey turrets of Dover castle, swooped around twice in broad curves and disappeared.

It was not long before half the population of Dover, dressing as they went, were rushing toward North Fall Meadow. Photographers and cinematographers were crestfallen because they had missed the great event for which they had waited so long. Among the first to arrive were two customs officers.

Pulled Machine to Pieces for Souvenirs.

Close upon their heels were several police and their services were needed to restrain the curio hunters, who immediately began to pull the machine to pieces for souvenirs. Many others, foreseeing that the monoplane would be treasured as a historic relic, wrote their autographs thereon. The city officials conceived a happy thought and with Bleriot's consent, raised a tent about the machine and charged six pence admission to view it. The profits from this course will go to the hospitals and the police pension fund and the exhibition did a big business all day.

Parts of the framework of the monoplane were splintered on landing. Every one expressed surprise at its small size. It is no more than twenty feet across the wings and its weight is about four hundred pounds, the motor being twenty-five horse-power. In the same machine, Bleriot recently made a cross-country trip of twenty-five miles from Etampes to Orleans. It is the smallest of three he took to Calais. The machine is fitted with an air-tight sausage-shaped rubber bag so that it would float if it descended to the sea.

ORVILLE WRIGHT IS PLEASED AT SUCCESS OF FRENCHMAN.

Washington, July 25.—On the eve of making an aeroplane flight involving greater dangers than Bleriot risked in crossing the English channel early today, Orville Wright expressed great pleasure when he learned the success of the Frenchman.

"I have said all along that Bleriot would be the first to make the flight across the channel once he decided to attempt it," said Mr. Wright. "It was a great flight," he added.

That it was a personal triumph for Bleriot, however, rather than any indication of advancement in the art of flying, was Wright's idea of the significance of the accomplishment.

He spoke of Bleriot, saying that he was one of the most daring of all aviators. Mr. Wright is familiar with the Bleriot monoplane, which, he said, is of the Antoinette type used by Hubert Latham, but antedates the latter's form of construction.

"I believe Bleriot has added movable wing tips to his machine since I saw it," said Mr. Wright. "His type of monoplane is based on the principles of the old French toys and on the models used by Penaud, to which Professor Langley's machine was also similar. The monoplane, however, has not as good a method of control as the plane which we use."

The Wrights are loathe to discuss the comparative merits of the work and the aeroplanes of others. They take great pride in their own machine and believe that it surpasses all others. In speaking of Bleriot's flight and while praising the work of this aviator Orville Wright said today:

"Of course, none of our men were ready to make the attempt or they should have done so. Count de Lambert's mother died recently and that made it necessary for him to give up the trial temporarily."

It is said that Orville Wright had expected, himself, to make the channel flight last fall, but was unable to do so on account of the accident at Fort Myer in September. His official speed trial which is expected to take place at Fort Myer this week, is regarded here as decidedly more perilous and in some respects more difficult than Bleriot's channel flight or than any of the cross-country flights that have been made by Bleriot or Farman in France.

The country between Fort Myer and Shuters Hill, near Alexandria—the course over which Orville will fly—is very rough, some of the hills being 250 to 300 fleet high. The distance to be covered is five miles and return. Neither the height at which it will be necessary to fly nor the distance gives Wright any concern, but he is solicitous about the fact that he must carry a passenger, make 40 miles an hour and fly over a country whose topography is marked by untried obstacles and conditions. All the French aeroplane flights have been over level country.

The obstacles—trees, houses, hills and gullies—which are numerous along the Fort Myer road, cause uptrends and downtrends of the air currents which are not met with in flying over level land or open sea.

SOCIETY WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Mobile, Ala., July 25.—(Special.)—As the result of what was said to have been the accidental discharge of a revolver Mrs. Louis G. Donald, prominent socially, was perhaps fatally wounded this afternoon at the family residence, 9 Georgia avenue. The bullet entered the forehead, directly above the bridge of the nose and ranged upwards.

Mrs. Donald is the wife of Louis G. Donald, a well-known ship broker of this city and vice consul for Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Donald had just returned from Spring Hill, a suburb. She went to her room, while her husband, it was said, remained below. Suddenly the household was startled by the report of a revolver. Hurrying to the room, she was found staggering about from a pistol shot wound in the forehead from which blood flowed profusely. It was stated that Mrs. Donald had occasion to open a bureau drawer and in moving some articles the revolver, which had been there for more than a year, prematurely discharged.

WHOLE FAMILY SENT TO POLICE STATION

Suffering from terrible disease and trudging about the streets in an almost aimless fashion, with his wife and three little children, Frank Cook, 36 years of age, a printer, who calls Hartwell, Ga., his home, was sent to the police station yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock from the corner of West Peachtree and Porter place, and placed in the hands of the authorities, who are making an effort to secure assistance for the family. The father, and mother and the three children, all girls, will probably be sent back to Hartwell, although it is not their desire to go.

Cook left Lavonia, Ga., early in the morning and arriving in the city, began to hunt for Mrs. Effie Gary, his aunt, from whom he expected help. He didn't have money for carfare, so walked out to 309 Peachtree, where he was informed his aunot boarded, and found a "for rent" card on the door. Someone told the party that the aunt was keeping a boarding house on Harris street, so they wandered in that direction, but didn't find her. Then they were informed that she was farther out Peachtree and here they ascertained Mrs. Gary lived, but was out of the city. It was while they were deliberating over their lot that Call Officers Lloyd and Barfield saw them and decided to send them in.

Cook says he worked years ago on the Carnesville Tribune. He then took up the painter's trade. His three children are Selma, aged 6 years, Lucy, aged 3, and Lilile, aged 1½. Little Lucy is blind in one eye and suffering great pain. Cook has tuberculosis and is in a hopeless state.

DEAF-MUTES BAPTIZED AT THE FIRST BAPTIST

Five deaf-mutes were last night baptized and received as members of the First Baptist church by Dr. Daniels, the pastor. They were Percy Wigon, Will Gohlston, John Price, John Goodwin and George Brown.

The services attending the baptisms were extremely impressive. There were more than 40 deaf-mutes present and the Scripture lesson, the songs, and Dr. Daniels' sermon was interpreted in the sign language by W. F. Crussell, who heads a Bible class of deaf-mutes at St. Marks. At the close of the sermon, the pastor led the baptism into the pool and through Mr. Crussell propounded to each the usual questions.

In the morning, Mrs. Carrie L. Moore also a deaf-mute, was baptized by Dr. Belk and was admitted to membership in St. Mark's church.

Saturday and Sunday were rather busy days in police circles. The evening watch of the police force made some 85 cases from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight. Nineteen of these were drunks and the others mostly disorderlies. Up to 11 o'clock at night the cops had made 38 more cases; nearly all being for disorderly conduct. Of the 19 drunks for Saturday afternoon late and night, 7 were whites and 12 were negroes.

F. A. Searborough, who has been away from the city for nearly a month past at Tate Spring in Tennessee, reached home yesterday much improved in health. Few Atlantians are more widely known or more generally liked.

HERE ARE THE LEADERS OF GEORGIA CRUSHERS



FIELDING WALLACE,
Of Augusta, President of Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia.



W. M. HUTCHINSON,
Of Atlanta, Secretary of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia.

Through Secretary W. M. Hutchinson, of Atlanta, President Fielding Wallace, of Augusta, has announced the standing committees of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia for the ensuing year.

These two officers were recently elected at the annual meeting of the Association at Atlantic Beach, Fla. The other ranking officers named there were A. O. Blalock, of Fayetteville, named as vice president, and R. G. Riley, of Albany, as treasurer.

Mr. Wallace has been for the past three years secretary of this association, and one of the most prominent oil mill men in the state, being at the head of the Planters' Oil Mill in Augusta.

Mr. Hutchinson has been acting secretary at two meetings at which Mr. Wallace could not be present, and is in every way qualified for the office. He is assistant district manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, with headquarters in the Empire building in this city.

MANY HURT WHEN CROWD TRIES TO MOB UMPIRE

Jackson, Mich., July 25.—During a riot over unpopular decisions by Umpire C. E. Eldridge, of the Southern Michigan League at the conclusion of the Jackson-Adrian game here today, nearly a score of people were injured when the railing of the grand stand gave way, precipitating them to the ground twelve feet below.

The Jackson team lost the game. At the conclusion some one made a start for the umpire. The crowd in the grand stand flocked to the front of the structure and pressed against the railing, which gave way, precipitating the people nearest it to the ground below.

The umpire made his escape pursued by the mob, and was chased into his room at the hotel, two miles away, where he was guarded by the police for two hours.

TARIFF MUDDLE WORRYING TAFT

Continued From Page One.

be done in the way indicated, to prevent its being knocked out on a point of order.

In discussing this phase of the situation with callers today, the president took occasion to explain that his idea is not to reduce duties to the point of affecting home industries, or to admit imports to what, from the republican standpoint, would be unfair competition with home-made articles. The president is represented as regarding downward revision as a means of protecting the people from monopoly and excessively high prices.

Even with hides on the free list, the president has not admitted in any of his talks that he would be entirely satisfied with the bill. In fact, the president declared that he did not know of anybody who ever had been really pleased with any tariff bill.

Aldrich and Payne Clash.

Bitter words between Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne, just before the close of an hour's session of the tariff conferees tonight, are reported to have followed an attempt on the part of the former to compel a vote on a motion to make hides dutiable at 7½ per cent, half of the existing rate. The session was adjourned until 2:30 p. m. tomorrow.

From the variety of reports concerning the incident, none of which can be confirmed, unqualifiedly, it appears that the senate leader was angered by frequent statements made by the house leader, that the country and the president were in sympathy with the action of the house in putting hides on the free list, and that he did not purpose to be governed by what a majority of the conferees thought about the question.

A formal motion, fixing 7½ per cent as the rate to be fixed on hides, was made yesterday. At that time, Mr. Payne is reported to have said that he could not consent to the taking of a vote. He asserted that the sentiment of the country was in favor of free hides, and referred to the expressions of the president on the subject. The motion was not pressed, but it was pending today.

Payne Defies Aldrich.

During the forenoon session today, the conferees discussed the parliamentary situation, but tonight the motion was renewed. Mr. Payne is said to have reiterated his position with increased emphasis. Mr. Aldrich is reported to have upbraided Mr. Payne for his "obstinacy," and to have said he was "tired of dictatorial methods," to defeat the will of a majority of the conferees. Mr. Payne was unrelenting.

When it was seen that nothing could be accomplished, Mr. Payne's signature being necessary for the making of a report, the conference adjourned.

The story of the intense feeling exhibited leaked out through confidence given by conferees to other members of congress.

Tomorrow's session will begin at 2:30 p. m., and the forenoon will be occupied by advocates of protected hides in making a final appeal to President Taft, that he stand just as firmly for material reductions in the duties on boots and shoes and other leather goods as he is standing for free hides.

Special Rule Needed.

It was argued tonight that it is possible to bring in a special rule in the house, declaring "in order" rates on leather goods below the duties fixed by the house bill. Without such a rule, it was said, the speaker would be compelled to decide that the conferees had exceeded their authority if they should bring in a report naming rates on leather goods, such as boots and shoes sole leather, calf skins and harness, lower than those fixed by the house bill.

After the adjournment of the conference tonight, the house members continued in session, and it was decided that a canvass should be made tomorrow, to ascertain the sentiment in the house concerning a rule of that character.

While the house conferees were in session, another conference, attended by Senators Warren, Clark, of Wyoming, Sutherland, Borah and Dick, was being held. Earlier in the day Senators Smoot and Carter had met with their western associates. These senators decided that they would insist upon the shoe men fulfilling their agreement to permit leather goods to go on the free list in return for like treatment of hides.

No Prediction on Report.

No predictions are made as to when the conference report will be made to the house. Until tonight it was thought that the report would be ready to present when the house meets on Tuesday. It is not a question of what the conferees are willing to do, but what will happen to their report when it is presented. Senator Aldrich will not take the chance of introducing something which might be rejected.

None of the other controversies, which remain unsettled, is thought to involve insuperable difficulty. It is practically settled that coal will be made dutiable at 45 cents a ton; print paper at $3.75 a ton; iron ore at 15 cents a ton; oil free; lumber at $1.25, or $1.50 per thousand feet, with the senate differentials, and gloves and hosiery at rates slightly under the advances made by the house over the Dingley rates.

The Philippine schedule was amended today, with a view of making certain the prevention of the use of the Philippine islands to obtain free admission to the United States of goods manufactured in the islands from imported materials.

AUTOS ARE WORRYING CONSCIENTIOUS MARSHAL

"What am I to do to stop the pesky automobiles that pass through Druid Hills when thehy speed too fast," asks Special Officer Evans, who is stationed in that thriving district to collect a stated toll from autoists who burn the wind.

Marshal Evans has been so unsuccessful in stopping speed artists and so wrought up over the question generally that he has taken two trips to the police station for the main purpose of obtaining dots on how to arrest such people.

"What must I do when they refuse to stop?" asked the marshal of Chief Jennings.

"Make them," answered the chief. "Tell them they must."

"But they just go on. I can't shoot them. And if I get out in the road they will run over me."

Someone then suggested that Marshal Evans do like the marshals at Hapeville and East Point do—pile logs, trees, etc., across the path so that it would be hard on the wheels to pass over them.

"I blocked the road with a wagon and a horse the other day," chirped the marshal, "but the bloomin' critters turned out of the road and went another way. It beats me."

FIVE CHILDREN BORN; DIE IN FIFTEEN MINUTES

Newark, N. J., July 25.—Mrs. Thomas Renwick, 35 years old, and already the mother of three children, gave birth today to five infants, one dead. None lived more than fifteen minutes.

Taft's Father-in-Law Dying.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 25.—John W. Herron, father-in-law of President Taft, is seriously ill, following a mild stroke of paralysis. Owing to Mr. Herron's advanced age (84), it is said the stroke will prove very serious.

Irving Kaiser, of Atlanta, who has been attending the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., is in Atlanta among his many friends. Mr. Kaiser has been touring the eastern states since the close of his last scholastic year and after a short rest among his friends here will return to the Kirksville school, from which he will gradiate in the 1910 class.

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45-47-49 Peachtree Street

MEMPHIS CLUB MAY CHANGE HANDS

Memphis, Tenn., July 25.—(Special.) The Memphis baseball club may change hands. F. P. Coleman, president of the local association, which has controlled the franchise since 1906, has given a noption to S. L. Barind, present director of the club, who heads a new syndicate. The deal may be closed Monday

Recent ill health and worry over usual troubles following tail-end clubs is said to have caused President Coleman's determination to retire, although he says that he simply placed his price on the club when asked as a business transaction pure and simple, $25,000 being the price agreed upon. Three factions are in the field for the club, and in event that the Barinds following does not close it is believed the enthusiastic lumbermen, who have agreed on a smaller price, will obtain the franchise.

MORTUARY

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell.

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell 54 years of age, died at the residence in Oakland City Saturday night shortly before 12 o'clock. She is survived by her husband, E. S. Campbell, five daughters and two sons.

Vertra Ransom.

Vertra, the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Ransom, died at the residence, 94 McDonald street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The funeral will take place at the residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Interment in Hollywood

Pauline Owen.

Pauline, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Owen, died at the residence, 105 Meldrum street at noon yesterday. The funeral will take place at Greenberg, Bond & Bloomfield's private chapel at 9 o'clock this morning. The body will be sent to Dallis, Ga., for interment.

Bertha Mann.

Bertha, the year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Mann, died at the residence, 23 Clay street at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The funeral will take place at the residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The body will be sent to Tucker Ga., for interment.

George Lawrence.

George Elkin Lawrence, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lawrence, died last night at 9 o'clock at the home of his parents on Copenhill.

Henry Wallace Willingham.

Henry Wallace Willingham, son of B. L. Willingham, of College Park, died at a private sanitarium in Atlanta last night at midnight. Funeral arrangements will be announced later. Mr. Willingham was a son of B. L. Willingham, of the Willingham-Tift Lumber Company, of Atlanta.

Mrs. Mattie Byrd Chunn.

Mrs. Mattie Byrd Chunn, aged 28 years, wife of W. L. Chunn, died last night at 11 o'clock at a private sanitarium. The body will be taken to the family home at Woodbury this morning at 8 o'clock for interment. She is survived by her husband, by her mother, Mrs. M. A. Watson and two sisters, Mrs. H. W. Clements and Mrs. J. L. Dickson, of Woodbury

Josiah Johnson, Hartsfield, Ga.

Moultrie, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—The death of Uncle Josiah Johnson near Hartsfield Saturday morning removes one of the oldest citizens of the county. He was seventy-eight. He was a pioneer settler and has resided in the county with his wife who survives him for sixty-two years.

Col. Chalaron, New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 25.—Col. J. A. Chalaron, president of the Louisiana board of pensions, secretary of the Louisiana Historical Society and a prominent Confederate veteran, died at his home here at an early hour today.

The condition of J. A. Miller, the boilermaker who was so frightfully scalded by a steam explosion at the Southern yards at Pittsburg Saturday afternoon, is still considered serious by the physicians at the Atlanta hospital, where Miller was taken after the accident. He will probably recover, however. It was while Miller was repairing the front of an engine on the inside of the same that he received his injuries. A steam exhaust blew out and literally knocked him out of the aperture at the front. The escaping steam scalded him. Miller lives with his wife and four children at 167 Sims street. He is 46 years of age

UNIQUE STAGE DIAMONDS WORN BY EDNA MAY SPOONER.

Perhaps the most unique stage diamonds in the country are those worn by Miss Edna May Spooner in "Camille" last week, and they are interesting as much through their history as for their beauty.

They are imitations of the famous jewels belonging to the wife of the shah of Persia, who the other day was dethroned and his place given to his son, a boy of some fourteen.

According to the story as told by Mrs. Spooner, stage diamonds, imitations of the original, were secured for Cleo Merode, the French beauty, by her friend and admirer, King Leopold, of Belgium. When the St. Louis exposition opened, a French firm, desirous of making a fine display of diamonds and imitations, secured permission from the stage favorite to make a copy of her diamonds. This copy was brought to America and shown at St. Louis, where they attracted much attention. A wealthy admirer of a chorus girl brought them for her at the close of the show. Afterwards she married well, and anxious to dispose of them, offered them to Mrs. Spooner. The sale resulted.

During the week's engagement in Atlanta of the Wayne company, the work of two of the girls in the chorus occasioned considerable comment, and brought the prediction that there would come a time when both should and probably would have leading parts.

In the case of Millie Challis it was an acknowledgment of her perpetual smile, her evident enjoyment of every minute of the time she was on the stage, and the display of energy in every kind of dance. In the case of Kitty Fanchonetti, interest was first aroused by the name and by the coupling of it with that of her sister, Marie, and later was stimulated by the ease and skill of her every step, and the evident sense of certainty in every movement.

Fanchonetti should and probably would have had an opportunity to show her ability in leading roles in musical plays before this, if she had the initiative of some of her less favored sisters. She is rather backward, however, about taking a place at the head of the table. Her modesty along this line springs from a lack of confidence in her own ability, and according to members of her own company, from a touch of laziness. She is familiar with the work she now essays, and knows that to try individual dances would result in a further tax upon her resources, which she would rather sidestep. Some critics have stated that she was really a better dancer than her sister, and once she was sirred up, imbued with the proper ambition, she would soon occupy a prominent place in the musical comedy world.

Millie Challis is one of the eight English girls who came to this country some two years ago, and have lingered ever since. It's a long way home and wet walking, so she has been in no hurry to depart. She is only a girl, however, and the future offers her years of success in her line. Her great drawback is her inability to sing. Her voice is rather husky. Still, Lula McConnell couldn't sing and got away with it, in front of delighted audiences. Raymond Hitchcock has mighty little voice, and Richard Carle would never take a prize in a Metropolitan opera house contest.

There were some hot baseball fans in the Wayne company, and during the last week they took advantage of every possible opportunity to witness Atlanta outplaying her opponents.

While the men saw a game every now and then, the women were the real stars in attendance. Most of them were getting their first taste of baseball excitement. For instance, Florrie Warner saw a baseball game for the first time this year, the first one she witnessed in Atlanta being the third of her life. Edith Carlisle wore an extremely wise look every afternoon, but asked the usual sort of feminine questions about the game.

Here is a sample: "Why do more men come up in some innings than in others?" It took the combined rhetoric of Aime Travis, Loretta Marshall, and a number of others to explain that the number of men who came to bat depended upon the success of the team in the field in retiring three men on outs.

Married couples predominated in the company. The chorus seemed to be the only exception to the rule. Fred Wayne and Aime Travis are husband and wife, so are Emmet O'Connor and Edith Carlisle, and the same is true in the case of Harry Gribbon and Margaret Byrnes.

Some of the chorus girls may be in the same class, but if so, they did not advertise the fact.

The company will play in Knoxville this week, in Norfolk for some four weeks, and then close up for two weeks before opening for the fall season. Changes will be made then, and the organization probably placed on the Wells circuit.

That the Shuberts intend to undertake a southward march some time this year is shown by the announcement of negotiations in Memphis for the old courthouse there. If successful, the building will be remodelled, and a comfortable playhouse made of it.

It is very probable that Atlanta will see several of the Shubert attractions some time this year, although of course it will be impossible to present a full line, owing to the difficulty of getting a theater.

While Decker declared on his visit to Atlanta that the Shuberts were coming in, even if they had to build a theater, the building threat is not taken seriously. To erect a theater requires the expenditure of a large sum of money and while the Shuberts are undoubtedly well fixed financially, they will find plenty of places in the east and west to spend it, without coming into the south, where the returns are not so good.

Still, if they can get a theater here, by lease, or find a building which can be remodelled at a nominal cost, there is not much doubt about their invasion. This being found not feasible, they may take the offer made by Ben Kahn. When Mr. Kahn left Atlanta it was to keep an engagement with the Shuberts in New York to discuss the theatrical situation.

ROBERT MORAN.

LARGE SUNDAY SCHOOL AT WESLEY MEMORIAL

There were 252 in the Sunday school of the Wesley Memorial church yesterday, which is the largest attendance since the hot weather set in. The Baraca class, Mrs. C. A. McGrew teacher, had 62 present and the Philathea class, R. J. Guinn teacher, 59.

The Philathea class is planning its annual encampment near College park for the twelfth of August, lasting two weeks. Tents will be used and the young ladies are looking forward with much interest to their summer outing. This encampment is being arranged for by R. J. Guinn and Walker White with the assistance of the class. The pastor, Rev. Frank Siler, preached at the usual hours and there were a number of accessions at each service.

The third quarterly conference of this church will be held at rooms 321-2 Candler building this evening at 8 o'clock. All members of the conference and all members of the congregation interested are invited to be present.

REGULAR SUMMER SCHOOL STARTS AT GEORGIA TECH

The regular Tech summer school will open this morning at 8 o'clock with what promises to be the largest attendance in the history of the institution. The session lasts eight weeks. Those in attendance are preparing to enter the school in September and those already in school who are deficient in certain studies. The course is strictly academic. No shop work will be done.

Professor A. B. Morton is dean of the summer school. He will be assisted by Professors Perry, Skiles and Franklin and possibly one or two other members of the regular Tech faculty.

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ISSUE IS TAKEN WITH DR. WHITE

Broughton Preaches on New Prohibition Bill.

Attacks Construction of Law by the Court of Appeals and Raps Savannah --- His Interpretation of Pledge Made by Hoke Smith and Gov. Brown.

"Two years ago Georgia did, in many respects, the most wonderful thing in the history of legislation—she passed, by over a two-thirds majority, the most drastic prohibition law ever passed since God spoke to Moses amidst the thunders of Sinai," said Dr. Len G. Broughton last night.

"Surely none of us will ever forget that day. It is one of the things that will ever remain in memory's sacred vault, and will be handed down to future generations, showing the stuff that Georgia men were made of in the year of our Lord 1907.

"The result of this advanced step in good citizenship and moral government was cyclonic. It swept the country over and kindled into a blazing fire the smouldering coals of prohibition in every section of our great country. This was especially true of our own southland. Immediately Alabama took up the fight, and won the victory. Then followed North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee and a host of other territory. About nine-tenths of the territory of the south is today under prohibition law, and with us is more than half of the rest of the country.

Not Without Opposition.

"Of course, such a tremendous moral wave was not without opposition. We had it at the time the law was passed, and we have it yet—just the same opposition and with the same selfish ends to serve. To be sure, they have changed their tune, but the strings to their harp are keyed to the same selfish lust. At first they talked calamity and charged that prohibition was causing the panic into which we were plunged, but soon this was seen to be too flimsy for sensible people, for all knew, as a matter of fact, that the prohibition territory of the country suffered less than any country on the globe. In our own city they roared their calamity howl until it would seem sufficient to shake the solid rock foundations upon which our city rests. They talked arrested business, cessation of building, empty houses, idle men and women, until many timid and unthinking ones were frightened.

"But what of it all? Everybody that knows our record now laughs at the calamity spielers and bids them go where ignorance reigns; where men have not had their eyes opened. There is not a prohibition territory in the south that has not disproved every cry of calamity and financial ruin that the enemies of prohibition have set up. There is not a prohibition territory that today is not in the midst of prosperity. In Atlanta our record is unprecedented. Every claim of anti-prohibitionists is given the lie. More building, more business, more people at work, more sobriety, more good cheer, better feeling, fewer empty houses, higher rents, fewer drunks, better order—everything that goes to make real prosperity, we have in increased measure, and in spite of the recent panic.

Much for World's Uplift.

"And while we have been making this record the country has been looking on and taking notes. I unhesitatingly say that we have done more for the world's uplift by our leadership in the one cause of prohibition than in all the rest of the splendid work we have done in a generation.

"But our cause has been hampered. As soon as possible the brewery interests got together and began to put out near beer, which is regular beer having a smaller amount of alcohol. The people kicked, but the court of appeals decided in a way that made near beer a business. Then a special session of the legislature put a special tax on near beer by an amendment to the tax act, and this started a new evil. Now, from this time to the present we have been cursed with the infringement upon the prohibition law, making a cover for blind tigers and otherwise thwarting the will of the people. There is not a man in the state that don't look upon a near beer saloon as a blind tiger. Personally there is not one of them that I would trust or believe on oath in a matter of finding blind tigers.

"Now, what is proposed? Mr. Hooper Alexander, of DeKalb county, has introduced a bill, which, after considerable discussion, has unanimously passed the temperance committee, to prohibit the sale of any soft drink or other beverage whatever that contains alcohol. And now the fight is on. Of course no one is surprised that there is a fight. The same men that fought the prohibition act are expected to fight at this juncture. They always have fought any restrictions whatever proposed for the liquor interests. They belong to that element and must do the bidding of their masters. They fought against local option way back yonder; they fought against the prohibition bill in 1907 and they are fighting now when the near beer nuisance is being attacked. They are in the interest of the liquor business and will champion anything from a rotten apple to a whisky still.

Takes Issue With Dr. White.

"But there is a phase of the objection raised against Mr. Alexander's bill that I want us to consider. First, it is claimed by some who are on the inside with the governor, my good friend, Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist church, acting as spokesman, that the governor is pledged to veto any change in the prohibition act of 1907, and that he, Dr. White, does not feel that he can morally advise the governor to sign the bill if it should pass the legislature because of this pledge. But surely Dr. White, upon more mature reflection, will not expect the people of Georgia to take him seriously at this point, certainly not those of us who were on that committee that interrogated both candidates for governor as to their position on the prohibition act. We all know that the near beer question was not thought of nor hinted at in that interview. I was a member of that committee, and I know that the only point we had in mind or in language was to sound the candidates on the retention of what we had in the prohibition act—the Hardaman-Covington bill. Here is the question: 'We, the undersigned, submitted to the candidates for governor the following question: "In the event of my election as governor of Georgia, I pledge myself to resist if necessary with the veto power invested in me any repeal or change by amendment thereto of the present prohibition law of Georgia."

(Signed.) "'SEABORN WRIGHT.
"'JOHN E. WHITE.
"'M. F. COFER.
"'LEN G. BROUGHTON.'

"Governor Smith answered as follows: 'If elected governor I will agree to use the veto power for any measure changing the present prohibition law unless it be to strengthen it according to the approval of friends of the law such as yourselves are.'

Governor Brown's Answer.

"Governor Brown answered as follows: 'To your question I make the following answer: "Yes. My reasons being as follows:" Mr. Brown then said first, "because I have always stood for prohibition; second, that when I made my announcement the question was settled and that it was injected into the campaign for political purposes. I said then, and I believe now, that the people, through their representatives, have the right to regulate this matter. I am unwilling to be a party to a possible thwarting of the will of the people by approving a measure changing this law passed upon by representatives chosen in primaries." These answers show exactly what was in mind at the time. We had not thought of near beer or the near beer special tax which was passed at the call session. Besides, we were acting for prohibitionist and not for the liquor interest. It had been openly disclosed by the whisky forces that an effort would be made to repeal or weaken by amendment the prohibition law and we were after committing the candidates for governor against any such attempt. We were surely not out trying to pledge candidates against making the law stronger. We were not that foolish and not one of the candidates thought so. They interpreted our inquiry as relating to any effort to repeal or weaken the law and they so stated all over the state wherever the issued was raised. Mr. Brown nor Mr. Anybody else was ever asked by us to pledge himself not to allow the legislature to strengthen the measure. The pledge was understood to be just this:

"'I will not allow the enemies of the prohibition law to repeal or weaken it.' That is all we asked for and that is what we got, and both candidates so understood it, and Governor Brown is under no promise whatever that would keep him from giving the measure his support, and I feel quite sure he will so see it. First, because his pledge was concerning the prohibition law—the Hardaman-Covington act, which is not touched by the Hooper Alexander bill. Second, because his pledge was against allowing the act weakened by its enemies and not against having it strengthened by its friends, so understood by the committee and so understood by the candidates in their answers. But if Governor Brown refuses to sign the bill, then it is his responsibility, and unless there is a sufficient majority to pass it over him, the people will have to suffer awhile longer. But we will have a governor that will do it. This is no threat, but a simple fact. We won't put up with this near beer evil.

"But this is not the only argument presented by Dr. White to the temperance committee which I feel deserves attention. He says the tax act passed by the special session of the legislature is responsible for the sale of near beer and all that is needed is to take off the tax and kill the sale. Now, again upon reflection, Dr. White cannot expect to be taken seriously, for he will know that the near beer evil is now a business, made legal by the decision of the court of appeals and not the special tax act. If the legislature should do as Dr. White suggests, take the tax off the infernal stuff, that would not stop the sale of it. People don't usually sell less of a thing because it has no tax on it.

"If the legislature takes off the tax, which is what Dr. White advocates, and does not outlaw the business, the ruling of the court of appeals will allow a near beer shop on every street corner and crossroads in Georgia. As it will do no good for us to blame the court of appeals. Personally, I think they went clean out of the bounds of a sane construction of language when they made possible the near beer business, but that is fixed and the only way for us to have what we have enacted into law—a prohibition state—is to do exactly what Mr. Alexander has done—outlaw near beer. Near beer is a new evil in the land and has to be dealt with as such. This is what Mr. Alexander provides for. His bill has no reference to any past act whatever. It is a new evil, met with a new remedy. Nobody is pledged against such a measure and everybody in the legislature, except a few men from Savannah and elsewhere, who are making fortunes out of manufacturing so-called near beer or are allied with it, sees the justice of it. Mr. Anderson, of Savannah, seems to be the champion of the opposition to the Alexander bill. Of course, Mr. Anderson has a right to do as he pleases, but it does look to me that if a man can't sit on a jury that tries himself Mr. Anderson is disqualified from sitting in judgment on this case, for he has doubtless made more money out of the near beer business than any man in Georgia, he being one of the largest stockholders in the near beer business of the state. Of course he is going to kick.

"He is the man who brought up the Savannah brewery when prohibition went into effect and is now making a fortune on so-called near beer. Is Georgia going to be dictated to by him?

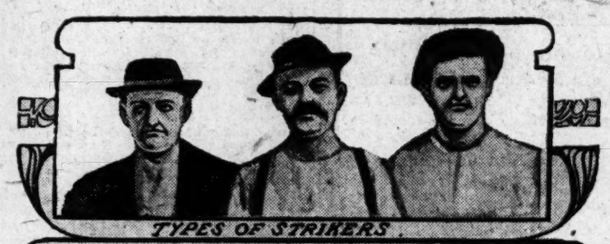
Gross Outrage Perpetrated.

"But never mind whose interest is at stake—a gross outrage is being perpetrated on the state by this near beer devilment, and every loyal prohibitionist and every fair-minded man who is in favor of demanding what belongs to us should rise above petty politics. It is not a question of my friend or faction, it is a question of giving Georgia her rights. She has enacted a prohibition law, now in the name of justice give her a chance to have it. It is not a factional issue, and the talk of it being an effort to put Mr. Brown or Mr. Anybody in a hole should never have been spoken. The people of Georgia are in a hole and the business of every true citizen is to lay hold and help lift. The true patriot will die for his country much less be gilling to take hold to give his country a lift. Gentlemen of the legislature, will you do it? Will you help your people enjoy what they have got? This and this alone is the issue.

"What grace has Savannah the right to ask of the state when it is a known fact that she has defied the legislature and refused to abide by her prohibition law? Let her now feel her stubborn defiance of administering a reminder that she will never forget. If I were the legislature I would want nothing more pleasing than to spank her until she said: 'I'll be good.'

"Gentlemen of the legislature it is up to you. Will you follow Savannah or listen to the people you represent?

SHERIFF, POLICE AND STRIKERS WHO FIGURE IN PITTSBURG RIOTS



TYPES OF STRIKERS



SHERIFF GUMBERT

Pittsburg, July 25.—When Sheriff Gumbert, with more than a hundred special deputies, was unable to stop the riotous demonstrations of strikers at the McKees Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company, the state police were called on. The constabulary had several clashes with the strikers, and a score or more persons were wounded, most of them by stones. A mob of 500 men took possession of a brewery, and the sheriff's deputies had a pitched battle with them before they were dislodged. Efforts to evict the families of strikers from the company's houses caused another riot, in which numbers of women took a hand.

BUSY SESSION FACES ALABAMA SOLONS

Fight Will Be Made on Prohi Question.

Governor May Be Forced to Call Second Extra Session. Legislature May Not. Complete Its Work in Thirty Days

Montgomery, Ala., July 25.—Measures to make the prohibition law more effective promise to over-top everything else in the special session of the Alabama legislature which will convene here Tuesday. Under the constitution, the governor must specify all subjects to be considered by an extra session, and in his call he named 65 subjects. Nine of these are prohibition laws, ranging from a constitutional amendment for prohibition, to a measure declaring places where liquor is kept to be illegal. If any subject not provided by the call is taken up it must be done by a two-thirds vote of the law-making body. Three constitutional amendments are to be considered. They are for prohibition, biennial instead of quadrennial sessions of the legislature and the creation of new counties. A long and hard fight is expected on the effort to submit a constitutional amendment. A "Safe and Sane League" has been organized with the avowed purpose of working to defeat the submission and to defeat the amendment if it is submitted.

May Call Second Session.

While the legislature may not sit in special session more than 30 days, the governor is empowered to issue a second call if the work is unfinished. It is believed he will have to do so, as it is not thought the work cut out for the law-makers can be completed within 30 days. Railroad legislation may be reopened. One paragraph in the call by the governor leaves room for constitutionally considering almost any character of railroad act. Former Chief Justice Weakley has prepared a number of bills, as counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, and these will be presented early in the session. Judge Weakley is also special counsel for the state in the railroad rate litigation. He may prepare bills covering these subjects.

A fight is expected to be made on J. A. Kyle, secretary of the senate. It is charged that a number of laws passed by the last legislature were declared to be invalid, due to clerical errors.

KIRKWOOD SALE BRINGS $9,615

Fifty-Two Lots and Three Houses Are Sold.

A large crowd attended the auction sale in Kirkwood Saturday afternoon, at which fifty-two lots and three houses were sold by Forrest & George Adair. The sale aggregated $9,615 and the bidding at all times was lively.

The house on Boulevard DeKalb was bought by H. H. Voyles for $1,105; the one on Wyman avenue was bought by C. E. Bowen for $1,200. C. G. Hannah bought the cottage on Stanwood avenue for $1,000, making $3,305 realized from the sale of three houses. Fifty-two vacant lots were sold for $6,310, bringing the total up to nearly $10,000.

Forrest Adair, who conducted the sale, expressed himself as being well pleased with it and announced that he might later on put on the market in a similar way other portions of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company's property.

A list of purchasers and the prices paid follows:

Lot 1, W. A. Foster, $290; lot 2, E. F. Luckie, $195; lot 5, H. H. Voyles, $1,105; lot 11, J. D. Chase, $130; lot 14, Mrs. M. G. Perdue, $202; lot 15, Mrs. M. G. Perdue, $180; lot 17, Miss Gertie McKown, $150; lot 19, C. G. Hannah, $1,000; lot 24, Mrs. M. L. Isham, $300; lot 25, Mrs. M. L. Isham, $210; lot 26, Mrs. M. L. Isham, $190; lot 29, C. E. Bowen, $1,200; lot 35, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $105; lot 36, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $105; lot 49, W. S. Crane, $100; lot 50, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $97.50, lot 51, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $97.50; lot 52, W. J. Mitchell, $100; lot 53, C. W. Eddins, $85; lot 50, J. L. Carpenter, $80; lot 55, C. G. Hannah, $90; lot 56, C. G. Hannah, $90; lot 57, J. D. Chase, $105; lot 58, J. B. Harris, $85; lot 59, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $90; lot 60, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $90; lot 61, J. B. Harris, $115; lot 62, J. B. Harris, $115; lot 65, Thos. O'Riley, $130; lot 66, Thos. O'Riley, $130; lot 67, J. J. Berry, $150; lot 68, Mrs. J. L. Dunn, $140; lot 69, Mrs. J. L. Dunn, $130; lot 70, Mrs. G. T. Pope, $137.50; lot 71, Mrs. G. T. Pope, $137.50; lot 72, Mrs. G. T. Pope, $137.50, lot 73, W. J. Mitchell, $137.50; lot 74, W. J. Mitchell, $125; lot 75, Jno. Culberson, $97.50; lot 76, Jno. Culberson, $97.50; lot 77, Jno. Culberson, $97.50; lot 78, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $80; lot 79, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $80; lot 80, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $80; lot 81, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $80; lot 82, N. S. Thomas and R. K Giffen $80; lot 83, N. S. Thomas and R. K Giffen, $57.50; lot 84, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $57.50; lot 85, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $57.50; lot 86, Mrs. G. T. Pope, $77.50; lot 87, Mrs. G. T. Pope, $77.50; lot 88, Mrs. G. T. Pope, $77.50; lot 89, N. S. Thomas and R. K. Giffen, $155; lot 90, Mrs. J. L. Dunn, $152.50; lot 91, Mrs. J. L. Dunn, $152.50. Total, $9,615.

Short Items of Interest

This evening the Atlanta Cave of American Bull Bats, No. 1, of Atlanta, will hold its monthly meeting, and at this meeting there is a large number of the Bats who will stretch their tiny wings and soar for the first time.

J. C. Smith, a young man of East Atlanta, received a severe slash across the nesk Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock on Decatur street, several blocks from the police station, when he engaged in an altercation with a young man whom he says was Virgil Dodson, 20 years of age. Smith was taken to the Grady hospital, and the gash, 3 inches long, was sewed up. He later went home. Smith says the man who cut him asked him out of a beer saloon, and began to slash at him. He ran after his assailant, and the latter went into a lumber yard and escaped. Later he was caught by Officers Pate and Brannan, and sent to the station house. He had a slash in the back of his coat, where he claims Smith cut at him.

The body of Abra Rhodes, drowned at Silver Lake, was recovered by H. Armstrong, guard at Lakewood, and who has recovered nine different bodies. Assisting Armstrong were County Officers Riley and Jordan and Assistant Chief of Police Jett, who went to the scene in record time in an automobile, driven by John J. Woodside, Jr., son of former Commissioner Woodside. The drag used was the emergency drag sent to Lakewood by Sergeant of Detectives Newport Lanford.

The Atlanta friends of H. L. Jr. Williams, of Macon, will be pleased to hear of his return to England from a recent extensive trip to the Holy Land and other places on the continent. Mr. Williams traveled through Egypt, Judea, Samaria and Galilee, visiting among other places the ancient city of Damascus. He also traveled through Turkey and France, leaving the former place just before the revolution broke out. Some ancient inscriptions found in Jerusalem, which Mr. Williams wanted to see had just been locked up by the sultan. Mr. Williams' trip called for a 70,000-word diary on his return to Oxford, at which place he has been pursuing his studies as a Rhodes scholar from the University of Georgia.

Railroads running into Atlanta have granted reduced rates from all points in the state for the benefit of the Negro Farmers' Institute, which is to be held at Clark university, in this city, August 9-14 inclusive. It will be necessary for those taking advantage of the cheap rates to secure a certificate from the ticket agents so as to avoid confusion on the return trip. P. C. Parks, director of the university, is now receiving a number of inquiries from negroes all over the state, and from present indications the institute has every promise of being a big success.

Coroner Paul Donehoo will return to the city Tuesday morning. The coroner has been out of the city nearly two weeks visiting relatives in Virginia.

MRS. SCHNEIDER, WHO UNDERTAKES 1,200-MILE WALK IN 45 DAYS



St. Louis, July 25.—Mrs. H. C. Schneider, a pretty young woman residing in this city, has announced that she will attempt to win some of the laurels of Edward Payson Weston by walking from here to Boston. Mrs. Schneider has a local reputation as a pedestrian, but has never attempted so long a walk before. She hopes to make the journey in forty-five days. As the distance is something more than 1,200 miles, she will have to cover more than twenty-five miles each day to accomplish the feat. Mrs. Schneider will start on her long walk on July 28. She has been in training for several weeks and declares that she will be able to complete the task inside of the schedule she has laid down.

HOUSE PASSES TWO BILLS TO AID CATTLE RAISING

State Senator J. D. Price introduced and had passed in the senate, last week, two measures which will do much toward aiding cattle raising in Georgia. The measures were those which had long been advocated by the Department of Agriculture and to which Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture R. F. Wright has given much valuable study.

They are companion measures. The first creates the office of State Veterinarian, and specifies that this officer is to give to the state all of his time. It is through him the various diseases of horses, mules and cattle are to be treated and cured.

The other measure empowers the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint cattle inspectors for the purpose of eradicating the dread cattle tick from this state.

These bills are to go to the house for passage and there the appropriations to carry forward these important undertakings will be inserted.

"It is estimated that the south is losing annually $52,000,000 on account of the prevalence of the cattle tick," said Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture R. F. Wright, "and of this sum Georgia is losing about one million dollars a year."

This statement was made before the appropriations committee when a bill to appropriate $5,000 annually with which to push the work of eradicating cattle tick and other infectious diseases of animals was up for consideration.

Capt. Wright pointed out how the animal industry was one of the backbones of the country and that it was being seriously impaired by the cattle tick, which is meaning as much to this industry as the boll weevil is to the cotton crop. He showed where only three counties in the state are free from the tick and by use of the appropriation mentioned ten counties a year can be rid of this insect. The method of eradication is the enforcement of the fence law, keeping all cattle separate, and greasing thoroughly the cattle affected with tick. Crude cotton seed oil has been found to be a successful grease, ridding the cattle of the tick in short order.

RAILWAY CAR MEN GATHER IN ATLANTA IN SEPTEMBER

The Brotherhood of Railway Car Men, the men who work every department coming to railroad men in yards and on the line of road where good, hard work is required, will gather in Atlanta month after next in biennial session.

Carmen in railroad life are the men who tap the wheels under the car as the passenger sits listlessly hearing the sound, little dreaming that the car man by sound detects a flaw in a wheel of which he knows nothing. Again a loose bolt may attract the attention of that car man of which the passenger knows nothing. A detective, as it were, in railroad work is the car man.

It is this clan of railroad workers, workers hardly known out of their field, that will gather in Atlanta on September 12. And for a week the car men will be in session something like 500 delegates being present, every section of the union being represented.

The national headquarters of the carman's association is in Kansas City. The chief executive is Frank L. Ronemus, grand chief car man. In Atlanta there are two locals—354 and 45, the two having a membership of 550. W. T. Watts is chief car man of Local 45, while F. N. Polson heads the other local. Three fifty-four and 45 will hold a joint meeting next week when initial steps looking to the reception and entertainment of visitors will be taken.

While the delegates to the convention will number fully 500 it is an easy prediction that there will be present at least 500 visitors during the days of the car men's convention.

OFFICER KILLS NEGRO PRISONER

Shoots Four Times to Save Self.

John Hanks Strikes Officer Peacock Terrific Blow on the Forehead With Heavy Handcuffs and Cuts Officer's Coat Twice With a Knife.

County Officer J. L. Peacock shot and killed John Hanks, a negro 23 years old, Saturday night at 11 o'clock on Whipple avenue, near the automobile race track at Hapeville, after the negro, whom he had under arrest, had struck him a terrific blow on the forehead and under the eye with a handcuff and had slashed his coat in two places with a knife.

Justifiable homicide was the verdict of a coroner's jury which investigated the killing at East Point yesterday morning, Justice R. F. Thompson acting as coroner.

At the time of the killing County Officer Peacock, with his partner, J. C. Oliver, and the two marshals, of East Point, were investigating a disturbance which had been reported at the near beer saloon of a Greek, near the race track on Whipple avenue.

Two other negroes were trying to take Hanks away, when the latter, in a drunken rage, declared he would kill them. The officers interfered and Officer Peacock took charge of Hanks, placed the handcuffs on one hand and led him to a rock crusher some distance away, while Officer Oliver and the two marshals investigated the trouble between the other negroes.

Alone with his prisoner, County Officer Peacock suddenly found himself confronted with a desperado, who jerked himself free of the officer, raised the heavy handcuff and struck him a terrific blow on the forehead. With another stout jab under the eye, the officer was felled to the ground. The negro then drew a knife and made two slashes, each about ten inches in length on the officer's coat front, but not reaching the flesh. Thinking Officer Peacock dead, Hanks started to run.

At this juncture, County Officer Peacock, half dazed from the raging pain in his head, managed to rise to his feet and draw his revolver. The negro had run a distance of only a few yards and he fired four times. One of the shots took effect, striking Hanks above the heart and he fell dead. County Officer Peacock then fell to the ground again, and when his partner and the marshals rushed up, Hanks was dead and the officer still in a half dazed condition. Officer Peacock soon revived from the blows.

Hanks was a tall negro over six feet in height. He had been employed in the excavation work at the race track and came here from North Carolina. The knife which he used in cutting the officer was thrown away as he tried to escape.

MANY CHANGES MADE AT PONCE DE LEON PARK

Cut in Price of Amusement Devices and Free Vaudeville Show.

Things are changing out at Ponce de Leon park—things are doing, things are stirring.

Rainy weather, stretches of chilly weather, and like natural disturbances cut the crowds down for several weeks at the popular park, and the management has decided to make up for this loss by extraordinary methods—methods which cannot help but be pleasing to Atlanta amusement-lovers.

First came the announcement that several of the best amusements on the grounds including the new human roulette, the big new flatiron building, the new Brewster's Millions, and the new Palace of Illusions, with motion pictures and auxtephone selections added, have been cut in price down to 5 cents.

Now comes the announcement that negotiations have been completed whereby free motion picture shows and vaudeville performances will be given continuously at the park in the bandstand every night, beginning at the fall of darkness, this innovation to be introduced during the week and kept up the remainder of the season. And the pictures and vaudeville will be of the highest order obtainable.

Also comes the announcement that, as soon as the printer can turn them out, the management will begin the sale of combination books at Ponce de Leon—these books containing admission tickets to all the attractions, excepting the Casino theater and the skating rink, and these books to sell at a nominal price.

In this way, a person or party will be enabled to take in all the amusements at a sum so small as to be almost startling, but, of course, pleasantly so.

The free attractions will not take the place of the concerts by Matthiessen's big band, reinforced by the mammoth band-orchestrion.

NEGRO KILLS MOTHER

And Fatally Wounds His Stepfather.

Macon, Ga., July 25.—While seated at the dinner table today, Adolphus Daniels shot and killed his mother, Rachael Broughton, and fatally wounded his stepfather, Major Broughton. All parties are colored.

It is said the man was abusing the boy's mother. The boy fired on his stepfather, one of the bullets striking his mother, inflicting a mortal wound.

FORT M'PHERSON.

Maj. E. Chynoweth, commanding the Second batallion of the Seventeenth infantry at Fort McPherson and one of the most popular officers in the service was brought in to St. Joseph's hospital from the barracks, last night, in order to be operated upon. Maj. Chynoweth has not been well for several days.

An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the hospital mentioned for the operation deemed necessary. The fact that he is ill has cast a gloom over his brother officers at the post and also at the Department of the Gulf, where he is very popular.

Hop Tuesday Night.

There will be a "hop" at the post Tuesday night for the enlisted men of the Seventeenth infantry. It will be in the nature of a welcoming dance to the men of the Third battalion under Maj. F. E. McCoy, who returned from Jackson, Miss., on Saturday morning.

To Make Awards

Captain Jack Hayes, in charge of the commissary department of the Department of the Gulf will make the awards during the week to the grocers who were successful in their bids to furnish supplies to Fort McPherson, Fort Oglethorpe and the Augusta arsenal at Augusta for the month of August Twenty-six Atlanta firms secured this contract for the month of July.

Say, Mr. Merchant, give me the fresh Soda Cracker.

KENNESAW BISCUIT

in the red package

5 Cents

FRANK E. BLOCK CO.

Atlanta, Ga.

THE CONSTITUTION

Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly

CLARK HOWELL . . . . . Editor
ROBY ROBINSON . Business Manager

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., July 26, 1909.

Such a coolness between these days and the ice man.

The Lazy Bug will never risk a battle with the political bee.

Perhaps the tariff was scared up by the knocking of Prosperity at the door.

And the bookworm is also responsible for whale stories from the river banks.

The lesson of Galveston is to build a firm wall between yourself and trouble.

If Taft is as good at tariff as he is at golf he may beat them at their own game.

Who's afraid of a golf stick? In the present emergency Taft needs the real article.

If you don't think Teddy Tumbo makes every shot count, ask the magazine editor.

In this country they talk themselves into office; in France they talk themselves out of it.

Don't make light of life, but put light enough into it to enable you to see good roads to the end.

Mr. Rockefeller preached several birthday sermons, but what we want now is light summer reading.

Wonder if the tariff senators reflected that they were feeding upon the people at that presidential dinner?

Mr. Morgan says he "sees good times on every hand." What can he have been taking on that European trip?

Clemenceau must be a wonder. After he lost his head, a dispatch states that he "pulled his hat over his eyes."

Maryland wants "a real good legislature." Whip the woods for it. There must be such a thing somewhere.

Texas has decided to wait until the tariff agony is ended before getting into long distance communication with Mars.

It is well that Atlanta is such a cool summer resort, or we should protest against the flinging of firebrands in the legislature.

The Houston Post says a great marriage wave is sweeping over Texas. Must keep father-in-law busy throwing life-preservers.

There are legislative jokes that did not escape from the ark; but probably Noah refused them a through ticket to Posterity.

The Boston Globe says Mr. Taft hasn't called any man a liar—as yet. But how about the party which has broken its promise?

These cool nights and mornings hint of the time when the summer vacationists will return home to take the rest cure.

Don't believe the old maids of Massachusetts will receive pensions—not if they are required to admit that they are in that class.

The western speculators who were caught in the Patten wheat mill must wonder how the Wright brothers can stay in the air so long.

In her suit for divorce, a Missouri woman was forced to admit that her husband was a first-class cook. Think of the proposals that man will receive from suffragettes who are busy saving the country.

THE WAY TO A NEW SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EPOCH.

Those trade portents upon which wise men base their prophecies of prosperity at full-tide are in conspicuous evidence in every portion of America.

Railroads are preparing for a record-making resumption of traffic. The great iron and steel industries, which have ever been infallible barometers of commerce, are rapidly reaching to the normal. The crops, those great makers and sustainers of prosperity in every land, give promise of yielding larger revenue than in many years.

More particularly are such auguries in the south of a flattering nature. Cotton, which largely determines the material well-being of the section, bids now to return tremendous dividends. Capital at home and from abroad is pouring into new enterprises of every nature. We have settled, for a space, with the troublous and demagogical agitation that aggravated the penalties of stringency at their climax. Everywhere the feeling is one of hope, of glowing assurance of a new era in progress toward the section's illimitable material destiny.

It is well at this crucial moment, with the tide in the very act of turning, that the southern people, the southern farmers especially, consider a phase that must inevitably exert a compelling influence upon development for the forthcoming decade.

Before the civil war revolutionized our industrial and economic systems, the southern plantation produced the commodities which nourished life and labor this side Mason and Dixon's line.

We saved enormously on the cotton crop, it is true, because of free labor. But that saving was hardly comparable to the almost inestimable sum kept at home by the foodstuffs we made our own acres bring forth.

Today the situation has veered radically. We still levy tribute on civilization with the great white king. We are still multiplying the factories in which we turn cotton into cloth in the southern states. And we are hoping this year that the white fiber will pour impressive dividends into the pockets of our farmers.

Over and against this sanguine outlook is the immutable certainty that we must discharge a heavy mortgage upon this regal cotton crop before we can compute our returns from its world-embracing activities. We must deduct from the 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 cents a pound it brings, a large figure for bread and meat and hay and grain, the sheer necessities of life, without which the commodity upon which Christendom depends would never come to fruition.

The extent of that annual deduction—a clear loss!—must mount into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Not a cent of it is justifiable. We can produce on our spreading and versatile acres, upon our ranges and under skies that smile virtually the year round, every portion of every one of the commodities in which we are now tremendously mulcted each year by other sections.

The proceeding is reckless, wantonly extravagant, unbusiness-like. It is putting a brake upon southern progress, halting southern commercial supremacy. A people schooled in the lessons of modern thrift should blush with shame to tolerate such a commercial anomaly.

For the equivalent of a quarter of a century, The Constitution has preached, day in and day out, through fat and lean years, the economic wisdom of diversification.

The issue is greater than tariff revision, more important than any so-called "problem" that confronts the southern people.

If the organized farmers of the south and the press of the south, daily, weekly and monthly, should unite in a sincere, concentrated crusade looking to the materialization of such a doctrine, the south could sign its industrial independence of other sections within a decade.

The matter is not entrancing, romantic or a temptation to the demagogue. It is an invitation to the tireless, constructive patriot.

The overwhelming result is as sure as the rotation of the seasons. And the threshold of an unparalleled era of prosperity offers a propitious time for the agitating of the propaganda.

AN INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE V. THE LAZY BUG.

Current press dispatches reporting that 50 per cent of the army recruits from the rural districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana are suffering from the so-called "lazy bug" or hook-worm disease, represent nothing new to the health authorities of the southern states.

In this state, Dr. H. F. Harris, secretary of the board of health, has for several years been actively combatting "uncinariasis," or hook-worm disease, and he gave his first public observations on his researches along that line in The Constitution.

He has made some little progress in rousing the physicians of the state to the widespread proportions of the menace, but as yet the disease exists in the rural districts in sufficient ratio to lay a heavy toll on the strength and efficiency of the people of the southern states.

It will be remembered, in this connection, that Mr. Roosevelt's country life commission stirred up a pretty kettle of fish in North Carolina, one of the infected states, when it directed attention to the prevalence of hook-worm disease as one of the paramount problems in the rural districts. A few demagogical politicians, invoking the old fallacious method of disposing of unpleasant facts by ignoring them, rasped the commission unmercifully for federal "interference" in state affairs.

Parallel events have developed in other southern states. Constituted health authorities are doing their conscientious best to alleviate the situation, but are met, as a rule, by an obstinate barrier of ignorance, prejudice and indifference on part of the people-at-large.

Here in Georgia the matter assumes a dramatic aspect. It is the opinion of competent specialists that the hook-worm disease, and not alleged confederate "atrocities," was responsible for the sufferings and the high death rate at the Andersonville prison.

The lazy bug or hook-worm disease is about the most expensive "luxury" maintained by any people in the range of history.

Tolerating it costs the south several hundred million dollars a year, perhaps a billion dollars. Reckon up the accumulated loss for the past half or three-quarters of a century, and you get a sum sufficient to rebuild several "Dreadnought" navies; or, what is more to the point, a sum sufficient to wipe out illiteracy as with a sponge, and to set the feet of the south upon the sure pathway to pre-eminent industrial empire.

This infection, as detailed half a dozen times in The Constitution, comes in the form of a thread-like worm flourishing in soil pollution. It bores its way through the soles of bare-footed men, women and children, rides the circulation to the intestines, and sets up anemia and its consequent inefficiency for an indefinite term of years.

It is estimated that quarter of a million Georgians are afflicted with this disorder. A dose or two of thymol, followed by a purgative, provides a specific. The shoe habit is also a sure preventive.

A few cents' worth of physic and a pair of shoes between the south and industrial apotheosis!

THE INEVITABLE SUPREMACY OF THE SOUTHERN MILL.

Analyzing the marvelous development of cotton milling in the south during the last twelve years, and citing the tremendous profits piled up by the New England factories in the same peeriod, The Philadelphia Record believes that "the fear American manufacturers profess of European competition has even less foundation than the apprehensions of southern competition felt in Massachusetts about a dozen years ago."

The reasoning of The Record is excellent so far as it goes, but it omits many controlling elements that make clear the existing situation and that shed an even more portentous light upon the future.

Two factors explain why the wonderful evolution of cotton manufacturing in the south has had but little effect upon the industry in the New England states:

The fact that the world's markets and its powers of consumption have expanded radically in the last decade, thus making room for a greater aggregate of factories;

And the additional fact that until very recently the southern mills have confined their efforts almost wholly to the coarser weaves, leaving to the New England mills almost a monopoly in the finer cloths, demand for which has more than kept pace with the increasing use of the south's products.

One of these influences, that of world-wide consumption, will continue to play an important part in the equation for many years to come.

The other, that of the priority of New England in the closer weaves, must inevitably be challenged, eventually overthrown, by the factories of the southern states.

The ultimate result is as fixed as the succession of the seasons. The southern mill is right at its base of supply of crude material; native coal for power purposes is ample, cheap and easily accessible; water power is infinitely more abundant than in New England; and every year the south adds to its ability to furnish its own needs in the important particular of skilled and technical workers.

Add to these agencies that of the development of trunk-line railroads and the building of corollary arteries, and the last indispensable factor is provided.

The supremacy of New England will not, of course, be impaired for some years to come.

But every economic and commercial law points as surely to the ultimate domination of southern cotton milling industries, over Europe as well as New England, as does the inevitable outcome of a simple problem in mathematics.

RIGID INSPECTION FOR GEORGIA PRODUCTS.

The expanding industries of Georgia will inevitably receive a fresh impetus with the permanent location in Atlanta of a federal inspector charged with cooperating with the state authorities in the stringent enforcement of the pure food and drugs laws.

In a way, the step is a recognition of the growing industrial importance of Atlanta and Georgia, since the new agent will concentrate his attention upon products intended for interstate commerce.

Already the state authorities have succeeded in building up an admirable system of safeguards over the foods and commodities consumed and produced by the people of this state.

Now that they are to be assisted by a skilled representative of the federal department of agriculture, the administration of the law in Georgia must assume new force and efficacy.

It is only a question of time, and not so great an interval at that, when Georgia will contain great packing houses, enterprises devoted to dairy and poultry products and other manufacturing projects creating a vast annual aggregate of commodities destined for food purposes.

The presence in the state of men charged with consistently applying those tests which make for superiority of grade and harmony of contents with label will prove a moral factor of great moment in extending the beyond-state trade of Georgia.

When Georgia is reaching toward her distined industrial greatness, she wants to boast an unchallengeable bill for cleanliness and purity before the world.

And an unvarying enforcement of the pure food and drugs laws is a most essential step in that direction.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA"

The Tiger-Hunt.



Gone ter hunt de Tiger
What wuz hidin', low an' high,
But de Tiger only blinded
In his
One
Left
Eye.

Tiger see me comin'
'Cross de desert, parched an' dry;
Oh, de Tiger only blinded
In his
One
Left
Eye.

'Twuz des so hard ter ketch him,
I 'lowed I wouldn't try;
I lef' him in de desert
Wid his
Blind
One
Eye.

* * * * *

The Life-Wagon.

Folks who never tote the load, they ain't much to brag on,
Want to ride along the road—hop into the wagon!
That's the way,
O that's the way!
So we go till Judgment Day.

When the wagon big they see, then there's no delayin',
Suddenly they long to be where the band is playin'.
That's the way,
O that's the way!
So we go till Judgment Day!

* * * * *

When You Meet Him on the Road.

Trouble comes confusin,'
But heed the word today:
It don't take a wise man
To keep out Trouble's way!

Ain't a bit o' funnin'
In sighin' days an' nights;
Feller who's a-runnin'
Can read what Trouble writes.

So, when he comes confusin'
The blue skies with the gray,
It don't take a wise man
To keep out Trouble's way.

* * * * *

Needs the Lazy Bug.

"Dey say de 'Lazy Bug' is de ruination of de country," said Brother Williams, "but I sho' do wish he'd light on me, kaze de weather is too hot ter lose yo' religion plowin' of a slow mule in a ten-acre fiel'. Howsomever, dat bug won't stay wid us long, fer dar never yet wuz a bug but what dar wuz a bird ter ketch him."

* * * * *

To Help the Country Grow.

What's a-comin' to the country none o' us may know,
But thank the Lord, we're livin' to help the country grow!
Summertime or snow, toilin' high an' low,
Thank the Lord, we're livin' to help the country grow!

Hear the summer's music thrillin' heaven an' earth below;
Winds to waft it, all are willin' where we reap an' sow.
On the road we go, life's a-singin' so!
Thank the Lord, we're livin' to help the country grow!

* * * * *

No 'Possum to Spare.

"I glad ter hear dat Mr. Taft ain't so much on 'possum now ez what he



wuz," said Brother Dickey, "kaze dey been mighty skace in Georgy lan' ever sence he fust come ter be president. I hopes fer fine, fat 'possums in de fall er de year, an' ef Mr. Taft ain't got no mo' appetite fer 'im, he'll be mo' than welcome w'en he comes ter see how we gittin' on."

* * * * *

"The Old Songs Forever."

Somebody has been serenading our friends of The Baltimore Sun with "the old songs," for the music-man has this to say:

"The trouble with the modern song-writers is that they are out of touch with the world. All they see of the universe is the minute molecule known as Broadway, in the city of New York. Sitting in the cafes of that cynical street, in the company of bartenders, stockbrokers and actors, they forget that virtue still reigns in 99 per cent of the continental area of the United States—that the young folks of other towns still hold hands and swap daguerreotypes—that the old folks still look back with pleasure to the days of their courting—that love is still a million times as powerful as gasoline everywhere save on Manhattan Island. Away with them! Away with their songs! Let us get out the mellowing music and sing 'When the Swallows Homeward Fly.'"

Wearing the—Pajamas.

How did the editor of The Phoenix get all this silken, inside information:—

"One pretty little blond matron, whose name is always in the list of guests of fashionable functions, has a pair of black silk pajamas gorgeously embroidered in golden storks like a Japanese screen. The jacket fastens with loops of gold cord over buttons covered with the gold cord. The black and gold of the pajamas make the little matron's fluffy yellow hair shine like sunlight and the pajamas are really too pretty and cunning to be worn entirely in seclusion."

* * * * *

Word From Br'er Williams.

On de high hilltop dar's nuthin' but thunder an' lightnin' ter keep you comp'ny, but dat only makes some er de married mens who gits dar feel at home.

* * * * *

The Glory of the Corn.

Here we have James Lane Allen paying the tribute of genius to Kentucky corn, in blade and bottle:

"The sight of the corn brought freshly to remembrance the red-amber home brew of the land which runs in a genial torrent through all the days and nights of the year—many a full-throated rill—but with never so inundating a movement as at this (the Christmas) season. It is the liquor of the land, for the cups of hearty men."

* * * * *

As to Satan.

One of the warm brethren sings it as follows:—

"When Satan comes to see me
In the summertime, I say:
'It's too hot now, ol' feller,—
You'd better go yer way!'"

"But when the winter's with me
An' fails the blindin' snow,
Don't care how long he tarries
When the fire's gittin' low."

F. L. S.

The Sad Story of Guyt and Hoke

By Don Marquis in "Uncle Remus."

Now, S. Guyton McLendon had been something of a card-writer himself. He had written himself into Hon. Hoke's favor just as Hon. Joseph had written himself out of it. Hon. Guyton's cards on the freight rate question were, if anything, even lengthier, more packed-with-statistics and more difficult to read than those of Hon. Joseph. This is saying much; but we examine our consciene anew, and we believe it. True, Hon. Joseph's cards were more frequent; but they were mere bon mots in size compared with Hon. Guyton's; the former's filled only two or three newspaper columns on an average, while each of the latter's cards filled a section of a Sunday newspaper. At any rate (freight or otherwise), Hon. Hoke saw that he would have to have in his cabinet a good reliable steady card-writer—one not afraid to work overtime; so he called Hon. Guyton in out of the cold and gave him a warm place on the hearth-rug.

But once in office—alas for Hoke Smith's reforms! Before he could get really busy and reconstruct the railroad system of the entire United States, and disfranchise the negroes, and ten or fifteen other little things like that which he had allowed ought to be tended to, the prohibition business came along in Georgia.

The first legislature under Hoke Smith was so busy with it that it didn't have much time for Hon. Hoke, or Hon. Hoke's own peculiar personal reforms. And everybody was for prohibition in Georgia.

Hoke Smith had been able to make the electorate believe that he was the man who had discovered the need for rate-reform; but he failed to impress them as being the leader of the new reform movement. And it is the newest, the very latest and freshest reform—like the very newest vaudeville turn—that makes the hit with the people. The prohibition agitation tended to drive Hoke Smith's railroad program out of the public mind. He was a prohibitionist all right, but then every one else in Georgia was—everyone but the bartenders, and even they were apologetic about their position so as not to offend people and lose trade. A heated Georgia prohibitionist with three or four drinks in him is a bad man to argue with. And in the prohibition discussion Hon Hoke's railroad reforms were gradually relegated to second place in the public interest. Not that they have ever materialized to any great extent as actualities, though they had been vocally successful. But people had a new reform to play with.

It had been the custom for decades in Georgia, before the election of Hoke Smith, to elect the governor for a term of two years, and then let him have a second term of two years without opposition. And Hoke Smith was not to be blamed if he thought this courteous practice was to be extended to him also.

But it was not to be.

The man whom he had lifted from office, the irritated and perhaps revengeful Joseph M. Brown, had determined to be the next governor himself. And so Hoke Smith was hardly in office before he was forced to fight to stay there. When there came to his ears the first notification that the discarded railroad commissioner, Joseph M. Brown, was to oppose him for the term that might have been his second one, Hoke Smith was astonished and indignant; the notice bore the mark of lese majeste; it meant nothing more to him than a bad joke. He determined at once upon a campaign of masterly and dignified inactivity.

But the Joseph joke grew and spread; the risibilities of the entire state were tickled at the idea of the former railroad commissioner going against the man who had fired him; Hon. Hoke dropped his dignified inactivity program, and began to hustle. Still the Joseph jest grew and grew, and grew more and more serious. Hoke in office was not Hoke out of office anyhow; and he managed to offend a good many of his former supporters. He was never what is known as a "good mixer," and his complacent assumption that the Brown campaign could be frowned down without fighting, when Brown's first announcement was made, appealed to a good many voters as just the kind of toy balloon they would like to stick a pin in.

Anyhow, before the echoes of the reform cry that had put him into office had quite died away, Hoke, very much astonished and unable to comprehend how it all happened, was defeated for a second term. He might well be pardoned if he wonders whether he was put in by mistake, or put out by mistake.

Let us return to the interesting S. Guyton McLendon, whom he left holding down the chair from which Hoke had so summarily ejected Joseph M. Brown. McLendon, it must be remembered, was put into office because he believed as Hoke would have all men believe concerning freight rates, and differently from Joseph M. Brown. McLendon was the pet of the Hokists. He had a little tin aureole of his own painted with phosphorus so that it shone at night and in dark rooms just like a real saint's. Well, this Mr. McLendon—he who had fed from the hokely hand; the chiefest enemy of all that was un-Hoke-like, and therefore iniquitous—

But wait! Before we tell this sad story let us go on record with a statement which must be true because the ones who say it say it is true, saying likewise that if it wasn't true they wouldn't say it. All three of these gentlemen we have mentioned are the friends of the people. Any action that any of them has taken has been for the best interests of the people.

Mr. Smith is a friend of the people. He says so.

Mr. Brown is a friend of the people. He says so.

Mr. McLendon is a friend of the people. He says so.

Let us resume. S. Guyton McLendon, he of the hokely halo, through some occult process gradually began to come unhoked, unhaltered and unhypnotized. Just when this process set in we do not know. But this we know, that said McLendon on some day not many months distant from that time when the victory over Hoke by Joseph took place, began to undergo that interesting inner transformation so touchingly referred to by evangelists as a "change of heart." He was still a friend of the people; but he was not a friend of the same people. S. Guyton McLendon—

But this is difficult to tell, and not she tears.

S. Guyton McLendon, who had been made chairman of the railroad commission on the understanding that he would stay hoked, and undo the work of Joseph Anti-Hoke, insofar as in him lay—this same Guyton!—he turned and bit a large juicy steak right out of the fleshiest part of the hokely hand that had fed him. He blasphemed against the freight rate icon, he comforted himself even as Joseph Anti-Hoke had done in the unregenerate days of yore; he got up in open meeting and said dod-gast Hoke Smith and his port-rates, by Hek!

O Guyton! O Lucifer! O Lemon!

This happened shortly before Hoke's term of office expired; and we have written in vain if we have not shown what a momentous thing it was. The question that agitated all Georgia, from the moonshine stills of the northwest corner to the iced-tea-rooms of Saintly Savannah, was: Will Hoke fire Guyton even as he did unto Joseph? Will he be consistent in his wrath? Will he risk a reversal of his decree by the legislature? And Hoke, more in anger than in sorrow, answered it by suspending Guyton.

That did not settle the matter. The governor may suspend a railroad commissioner, but the state legislature has the power to cut him down before he struggles, if it wants to; it must ratify the governor's action, or he stays in office. Joseph was lifted by Hoke at a time when he could not take his case before the legislature for nearly a year, and by that time Joseph was governor; but Guyton's case, as we write, is being fought out in that august body.

Georgia politics is too often merely a turmoil of personal animosities. Some phases of one current fight in this state have been considered at length (too great length, perhaps) as much for the purpose of illustrating that fact as for anything else. If there were two white parties in the south the contests between them might throw something else to the surface except the old-time inherited rows; the attention of the voters would at least be attracted to vital issues instead of merely personal claims. As it is, nearly every issue brought up is sooner or later obscured by the old personal feuds which get into the campaigns; and peanut politics is the result.

Fights between two parties bring stronger men up for office than perpetual control by one party. For which shaft of shining wisdom we suppose we will be called republican; when in reality we aren't anything in particular politically speaking.

Our Diplomatic and Consular Service

By William L. Scruggs.

There are but three branches of our public service that can be said to be independent of partisan politics, and even these are less so than they ought to be, or than they once were. I allude, of course, to our federal judiciary and to the military and naval service. Federal judges and officers of the army and navy hold their positions during life or good behavior, no matter what political party comes into power; and when old age overtakes them they are honorably retired on modest but comfortable pensions. Being thus secure in their positions, and free from anxiety for the future, they are able to give their entire time and talents to their official duties, and are removed from certain temptations to "graft" which might otherwise beset them. He would be a bold and reckless man, indeed, who would now seek to change this for the "spoils system," and thus place those important branches of the public service at the mercy of the partisan "boss."

But every reason that can be urged for keeping those branches of the public service independent of "politics" will apply with equal force to our foreign service. It is quite important, as either of the three named is very little less technical in character, demands a higher order of talent, more varied and extensive learning, a wider mental horizon, and a more accurate intellectual discrimination.

As civilization advances from lower to higher forms, and commerce increases, nations, like individuals, seek higher and more satisfactory methods of adjusting their differences than that usually resorted to by savages and the lower animals. Law, diplomacy and friendly arbitration take the place of brute force, and the services of the military martinet are discounted by those of the jurist and diplomat. A diplomatic representative, properly equipped for his duties, can often prevent an appeal to arms and secure the rights of his government, without, in any way, compromising its honor and dignity. He thus saves thousands of valuable lives and millions of treasure, to say nothing of that frightful demoralization which invariably follows in the wake of destructive wars.

Even when war becomes a necessity, or is justifiable by exceptional conditions, its success is not dependent upon military and naval preparations alone. In the majority of cases, diplomatic preparations are even more important. History abundantly attests that the final outcome of all great wars were determined by the success or failure of diplomatic efforts to secure the neutrality, or the friendly cooperation, of other nations. The objects sought were the isolation of the enemy, and the financial aid of third powers. Our colonial ancesters could never have achieved national independence without the friendly cooperation of France, and the neutrality of other European powers. Japan would have failed in her war with Russia, but, for her friendly understanding with England, which prevented intervention by France.

Moreover, it is an axiom that war, in itself, never settles any great international controversy. There is always an aftermath of questions that can be adjusted only by diplomacy; and, oftener than otherwise, these involve the fundamental issue of the struggle. In any case, the fruits of the victory are to be secured; the wounded pride of the defeated party is to be healed; an enemy is to be converted into a friend; trade relations are to be established; treaties of amity and commerce are to be negotiated; and good neighborhood must be secured on just and equitable principles. All this demands the services of the trained and skillful diplomat.

I have intimated that a diplomatic agent should be something more than a mere jurist. He should be that, but a great deal besides. A judge is but a lawyer transferred from the bar to the bench; and a man may be a sound lawyer and a good judge without possessing a wide range of knowledge outside of the law books. He need not be able to speak or write any language but his own; he may know little or nothing of general history or of the ancient classics; he may not be familiar with international law and precedents; and he may be ignorant of or indifferent to the conventionalities of what is known as polite society. Not so, however, with the diplomatic agent. He is expected to know not only the law of his own country, but the laws of other countries as well; not only to be able to express himself succinctly, clearly and elegantly in his own language, but in other languages also; and the duties of his position require that he should be familiar with all those conventionalities and social customs, not only of the best society in his own country, but those of other countries also; for, trivial as such things may seem to the average American, they are deemed of great importance in other parts of the world.

There seems to be a prevalent idea among our people that almost any successful business or professional man, or almost any adroit politician who has lost his seat in the house or senate, is "good timber" for the diplomatic service. But experience has shown the contrary. One of the most unfortunate diplomatic blunders in our history was made by a secretary of state who had been eminent as a senator. One of our most successful merchants was a humiliating failure as minister to the Court of St. James. A brilliant "stump" orator from one of our western states, who had been commissioned minister to Chile, came near plunging us into a disgraceful war with that republic, owing to his gross ignorance of diplomatic usages; and the most humiliating feature of that episode was the approval of his acts by a president who was a candidate for reelection. On another occasion we aroused the suspicion and incurred the secret enmity of a Latin-American state by the blunder of a naval officer who had been charged with a semi-diplomatic mission.

Our government maintains, at great expense, two notable institutions wherein young men are taught the art of wholesale manslaughter—not one where they are instructed in the nobler art of preserving peace by law. I would not abolish those institutions, nor cut down appropriations for their support. So long as rudiments of "the tiger element" remain in the human breast, they will be necessary evils, if evils they may be called. But let us make an honest effort to raise our diplomatic service to a higher plane; and to that end make it a career like that of our army and navy, and like that of every other first-class power.

Cheap Glasses

Are costly, as those who have tried them know. They are not only a positive injury, but it is soon found that the money spent for them has been wasted, and that to obtain relief and satisfaction, others must be procured. We fit glasses ...g to modern, scientific methods, at reasonable, standard prices, and guaran... reliable work.

A. K. Hawkes Co.

OPTICIANS

14 Whitehall--125 Peachtree

THE WEATHER TODAY: JUST FINE FOR JULY

Weather Man Promises a Continuation of the Fair and Pleasant Weather.

Forecast for today: Generally fair. Partly cloudy weather, with a constant breeze, was the sort of weather Atlanta had yesterday. During the early morning hours it was quite cool. Fine weather is reported now over all the states east of the Rockies.

"Who's not a good housekeeper?"



MISS GOPHER LIKES THE SIMPLE LIFE.

asked Miss Gopher, as she whisked some Brookwood dust from a chair on her front porch. "It's all right for you to laugh now, but if you could be around when I boss this household during the old folks' absence, you would learn a thing or two. They'll be surprised themselves when they return and find how nice things have been kept. I was a little surprised myself. Don't you think this headgear I have on is too cute for anything? There, I am through now, and I can go driving. The simple life for mine hereafter."

The temperature: It was down in the lower eighties.

BREAK AWAY!

From business cares and take a trip to the seashore—St. Simon, Cumberland—via Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic. Finest equipment—Pullman sleepers between Atlanta and Brunswick. Rates for long or short stays. City Ticket Office, 70

Let Your Husband Have a Dollar Now and Then.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

Of course, husbands don't expect much consideration, and they are only put here to do the work and make the money for the family to spend. They understand that, or they should understand it by this time. They realize that it is their duty to work ten or twelve hours a day in the office or the factory and to bring back the envelope every Saturday night and hand it over to the madam. But now and then they should be allowed a day off for a little recreation and amusement.

Lady, it pays to treat your husband kindly, as it does all the rest of your servants. He doesn't get his day off in every week. He is kept continually on the job, and he generally gets no more consideration than the ultimate consumer. So much money is required to pay for big hats, false hair, directoire dresses, silk stockings and club dues, not to speak of other things, that it is hard for you to give up any money, everybody knows. But it will not do to limit your husband strictly to carfare and make him come to you and beg you for every nickel he gets. It is such a policy as this that leads to deception. Husbands who began merely by having the dressmaker give them a dollar or two in cash now and then and charge it on their wives' bills have ended up by boldly rifling the pay envelope and keeping back part of their salaries. Which, of course, is only one step short of embezzlement or misuse of the family cash, all of which by rights belongs to the wife and children.

Remember that while he is not your equal and has little voice in the affairs of the household, your husband deserves a little pleasure now and then. Lady, give him a dollar occasionally and let him go to the ball game or sail down the bay and squander it just as he likes. He will go back to work more cheerfully, and it may keep him from the temptation of taking out of the pay envelope some of the money he earns.

Diamond Values

The price of diamonds is on the rise. Values are enhancing daily.

Our diamonds were bought before the advance and we are selling them at the old rates.

We can supply any diamond want and do it to your entire satisfaction

Maier & Berkele

ATLANTA ENJOYED A TOUCH OF FALL WEATHER SUNDAY

Sunday's coolness attracted everyone outdoors and as a result the parks were overflowing all day long.

Nor was the out-of-door contingent confined to the parks, but a host rode out on the trolleys to the woodlands and fancied for the moment that it was near-fall, the favorite woodland season in this section.

The cool atmosphere allowed one to go into the sun without fear of sunstroke and made riding with a delightful breeze a positive pleasure.

During the morning the trolley brigade got out and these did not come in until the last car had been put to bed. It is estimated that the 1,000 cars in Atlanta which were out during the day ran easily 75,000 miles, and then perhaps some.

Certain it is they were on the go for eighteen hours and no road was free from them.

The well-oiled roads in and around the city were made pleasant for autoists and property owners by reason of this dust allayer.

The outlying roads, many of which are new to a majority of drivers, were unusually well filled on Sunday and very few of the 250 miles of well-kept roads in this county were free from drivers long during the daylight hours.

In the afternoon the trolley procession began and every car that ran out to Buckhead, Decatur, College Park, Marietta and the river carried its full quota.

The Automobile Club, Atlanta's latest and possibly most exclusive club on account of the automobile ownership feature, was a mecca for hundreds of drivers, and the lawns and verandas were dotted with couples throughout the afternoon and evening.

The Piedmont Driving Club tennis courts were filled during the morning and the terraces during the afternoon and until late at night.

The Capital City Club porch held its usual complement, while the Athletic Club was practically deserted in favor of its adjunct, East Lake, where the tennis courts, golf links, lakes and club house were fairly alive with members and their friends.

So much for club life.

Out at Grant park the music and natural beauty of the place attracted thousands, as did Ponce de Leon with its myriad of attractive devices. The band concert here, too, drew hundreds.

It was a delightful Sunday, and it is doubtful if one has been more thoroughly enjoyed this summer.

The weather man was good to Atlanta.

SARGE PLUNKETT DESCRIBES BIG FARMERS' UNION BARBECUE

By Sarge Plunkett.

Redan, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—The Farmers' Union rally here, together with a local district school election and the presence of several Rural Free Delivery men in town, brought the biggest crowd to town that it has witnesed in its history.

A railroad station, three stores, a dozen residences and in the distance some splendid churches—country churches—and a very respectable school house, is what a stranger discovers in alighting at Redan, on the Georgia road, nineteen miles from Atlanta.

But Redan makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. No village of the size could organize and bring to fruition such a delightful meeting together of the people as is in progress here today, unless there was behind it men and women beyond the ordinary.

The occasion was ostensibly a Farmers' Union meeting, but seeing the wisdom of killing two or three birds with one stone, a district school election for local taxation was held, and incidentally Mr. W. H. Watson, an R. F. D. mail man, was putting in some splendid work in the interest of his "clan." Mr. Watson goes upon the idea that if you want improvements or benefits the way to get them is to talk for it and work for it. He thinks the R. F. D. is a good thing and that his "clan" are good men and deserving and so he talks it—if the R. F. D. mail carriers are not made large and deserving in the thoughts of the general public it will not be Mr. Watson's fault.

But the mail men's interests were not all that Mr. Watson made himself active about. He is enthusiastic on the subject of good schools and entirely devoted to the cause of the farmers. He was a busy man, dodging to the polls at the school house to put in a word for the "tax;" then to the barbecue grounds; then among the farmers arriving and already arrived, shaking hands and making everyone feel glad that they were in Redan and will come again, no matter if the barbecue were to fail and the speeches fall flat.

Barbecue a Success.

But the barbecue was not a failure; it was the best of its kind, nor did the speeches fall flat—they were the best of their kind. Mr. Fayet Chupp delivered the first address, and it was all that could have been desired on its line. He was plain and practical and monstrous candid with the Farmers' Union crowd. His notion is that everything depends upon the farmer raising his own supplies—this is the farmers' independence, and without this all the unions in the world will not prevail. Other good speeches were delivered, and the temper of the crowd was best indicated when good roads and good schools were mentioned. These country people are terribly in earnest about good schools and good roads, and all are full of praise for The Constitution on this line.

This meeting was flavored all the way through with the airs and the delights of the country folks at their best. The grooves were filled with vehicles, buggies, carriages, wagons and an auto or two—they were from town, though, these autos, but owned and driven by men most as good as countrymen, and men with considerable farming interest. Not a one of these vehicles, including the autos, but what were loaded with baskets filled with good things to add to the barbecued meats. These baskets looked so fresh and seemed so heavy till it made us all glad we were there—and we didn't come entirely to eat, either.

Mr. J. W. Phillips was the "boss" of the barbecue and he had a most efficient lot of lieutenants to assist in the work. Two long scaffolds were erected in the grove, covered with clean white cloth from ends to ends and upon these all the meats were distributed, together with the delicious things brought in baskets from almost every home, including fresh cold jugs of buttermilk fresh from the springs or off ice. Not a single hitch was observed in all the program of feeding this multitude and if any one went away hungry it was their own fault, and if every fellow there didn't enjoy the thing it was just because he was too mean.

Watching the Crowds.

It is one of the greatest pleasures of these occasions to sit around and size the people as they pass and repass. One must know the country to appreciate the great strides that has been made in the past ten years in the culture of both men, women and children. The R. F. D. has played a most important part in these advances, inasmuch as they make the country home entirely up-to-date. The farmer gets his daily and tri-weekly paper now just as certainly as people of the towns get their papers, and they read their papers different to the way town folks read. In talking to these people you find that they know more about the advertisements in The Constitution than we know ourselves. They read the ads, they read the markets, and they read the editorials, consequently they know right where to go in town to buy; they know how to sell through the markets; they get economic and political problems as the editorials give them, and the "news," they get it all.

A Prosperous Country.

A stranger might wonder where the resources come from to back up the prosperity so apparent in the looks and manners of these people. In answer, all the country is rich in agriculture and to the south lies a region known as the "Klondike," because of its richness in granite. The granite in a radius of ten miles from Redan is worth more than all the gold of the sure enough "Klondike." The granite here is said to be of the best quality in the world. It takes a polish like marble, and now, with the good roads in prospect, the people are stirring as they never stirred before to meet the new conditions that will soon arrive. A smart old farmer remarked today that if the good roads never got to them, the agitation had already been worth thousands to the country.

Rev. J. B. Gresham was the master of ceremonies and he performed his part in choice Chesterfieldian style. He made a splendid speech after the rest, and stressed good schools and good roads. The truth is that these are live wires of the times and there is not much use in striving to entertain an audience of country folks without bringing these to the front. The ladies are about the same as men, all want schools and roads first, and all the rest will come later. Wish we could mention favorably every man, woman and child that was here, we like them so, but space forbids.

IMPROVING THE CONSULAR SERVICE

Col. Lowry Shows Systematic Work Being Done by the Business Interests.

Editor Constitution: I was greatly pleased to peruse your excellent and timely editorial in your issue of the 19th instant, entitled "Why Not Commercial Ministers Everywhere?" This is a question which for the past decade or more has been forcing itself upon the serious consideration of the American people. It is a question which has gathered momentum as our foreign trade has grown, and as we have been seeking markets for our ever-increasing surplus.

As a necessary line of public policy in view of our enormous annual surplus of raw and manufactured products, we must select our foreign ministers and consuls with the view to the extension of our foreign trade. Their qualification as business men, on a basis of merit, capacity and capability, must be prerequisite, and party and personal favoritism cannot longer be the rule in the selection of foreign representatives. Diplomatic skill and abundance of means to maintain dignity have heretofore been practically the points to be covered in considering applications for foreign appointments, but the growth of our foreign commerce has forced upon us the consideration of an altogether different line of qualification for foreign service. Besides, it is clear to us all that the extension and regulation of our commerce abroad is not a partisan or a political question at all. It concerns the commercial life and the very existence of this nation, and touches the purse of our people—the vital spot. Not only must American commercial interests abroad be protected and guarded, but life and activity must be thrown into our commerce at consular posts all over the world. We need men of capacity, as well as tact; men of commercial ability as well as diplomatic skill, to fill these foreign appointments. There is no better way to establish confidence in American-made goods and no more effective way of building up American export trade, than through the intelligent effort of foreign ministers, commercially trained.

The National Business League of America, a non-partisan organization, with headquarters at Chicago, of which I have the honor to be vice president for Georgia, is advocating many lines of public policy for the ultimate good of the whole people and the whole country. Among other things, they are advocating the training of American young men in American universities for our foreign consular service. The presidents of a number of the larger universities have expressed themselves as highly in favor of this commercial course of training, that our young men may enter the field of foreign service on a basis of merit, as determined by competitive examinations. This Business League of America advocates the enactment of an adequate foreign consular law, which will cover the merit system of examination, appointment and promotion, virtually putting this branch of public service under civil service regulation with consequent privileges, and thereby completely Americanizing our foreign consular service. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am heartily in accord with this movement, for I believe that the time has come in the process of the evolution of our commerce, when we must train our foreign representatives as we do our army and navy officers, our doctors, our lawyers, our dentists, and all other professional men, who of necessity must be experts in their several lines. When one's service so vitally touches the people's interests as does that of our foreign consuls, it should be the service of a trained expert. Hence this university training is urged, that the young men of America may occupy these foreign posts, as trained commercial experts.

Even though the field for these young men may not be so broad, still, if they do not all secure consulships they go out into the world from their universities with minds trained along commercial and industrial lines. Their chances of success are thereby multiplied, and they far exceed those of the ordinary literary student. By the proposed system of competitive examination, the government will get the very best talent, and our foreign representatives will be rendering efficient service in advancing the material interests of the nation, instead of being figure heads and political pets, sharing the spoils of a partisan campaign and suffering ennui by pandering to the miserable sham of international etiquette and red tape!

Coupled with the bettering of our consular service must come the building up of a strong American merchant marine. After we get the foreign trade, which we must have to get rid of our surplus production, we must have our own ships, American owned American built and American manned, to carry our products to these foreign ports. The south in its development industrially has necessarily become deeply interested in both these subjects. As conditions are now, when we get the foreign trade that we seek, we have to have our shipments carried in foreign bottoms. This is not only expensive, but it is humiliating. It seems to me to be almost a shame upon the great American nation that every day a half million dollars are paid to foreigners for carrying American trade. We are digging the Panama canal, which under present conditions will be almost devoid of American merchantmen. American goods may go through that canal, but, if present conditions continue, they will be in foreign merchant vessels.

To provide a strong, substantial American merchant marine, there must be a substantial inducement offered by the government for ship building and ship owning. This question of ship subsidy, coupled with the bettering of our consular service, if satisfactorily settled, will mean the liberal outlet for our manufactures, not only to the Oriental market, but to all parts of the world. If we do not pass some sort of a substantial subsidy measure, the American flag upon merchantmen on the high seas will become extinct, and, if we develop foreign markets for our surplus products, we can not afford to allow this. Our national pride might be sufficient even to arouse up from the lethargy into which we have fallen, in regard to this subject, but national pride is not the only motive for action, for national expense is a momentous question to be considered, as well as national activity. The resources of the American people are drained every day to pay foreigners to carry our exports. If a liberal ship subsidy law was passed, this drain would cease, and it seems to me the duty of the southern people to send representatives to our national congress pledged to some sort of substantial subsidy measure. If such a measure was passed, it would give investment to a billion dollars of American capital, and employment to a half million American workmen. American labor would receive all this money that is now paid to foreigners, and the prestige of the American flag upon the high seas would soon be regained, besides at home building up our shipyards and increasing our home trade.

The growth of American commerce seems to demand the serious and thoughtful consideration by our people of these two great propositions bearing so directly upon our foreign trade—first, the bettering of our consular service by having consular posts filled by trained, active, commercial representatives, and second, the bettering of our merchant marine by the passage of liberal subsidy measures to insure the return of the American flag upon merchantmen upon the high seas. If we would have our foreign commerce to grow, we must give serious consideration to these two important propositions. ROBERT J. LOWRY.

Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1909.

Suit Cases

From $1.00 to $28.00

Rountree's

W. Z. TURNER, Mgr.

77 Whitehall St.

AUTO CANNOT EXCEED SPEED OF PEDESTRIAN

Stringent Ordinance Is Passed by the City Council of Elberton.

Elberton, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—The city council of Elberton has passed an ordinance fixing the speed of automobiles within the fire limits of five miles per hour and ten outside. The ordinance also provdes that if a policeman at a fast walk cannot overtake the machine inside of the fire limits, it shall be prima facie evidence of guilty in exceeding the limit.

"Correct Clothes for Men"

Extra Special Midsummer Suit Sale



has created some talk in Atlanta. Why? Because we are giving the best clothing values in Atlanta. We offer for a few days longer choice of any Suit in our house worth $15.00, $18.50, $20.00 and $22.50 for

$10.00

These are mostly two-piece Suits, all this season's goods, made by Alfred Benjamin & Co., New York, and the sale includes **Blue, Black** and **fancy Suits** for **Men** and **Young Men.** There are some three-piece Suits in the lot. See our Windows.

This Is Positively a Cash Sale

CHRIS. H. ESSIG ISAAC LIPSTINE

Essig Bros

"Correct Clothes for Men"

26 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.

FIFTH REGIMENT IS HOME FROM ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

"We had a splendid encampment; learned much; enjoyed every minute of our stay and are back home without a serious mishap," were the cheering words of Colonel E. E. Pomeroy, commander of the Fifth regiment national guard of Georgia, which returned from camp yesterday morning.

If you should see a well set-up young man in any office or store today with a healthy tan and a vigorous light in his eyes, it is a 100 to 1 shot that he belongs to the "Fifth," and is enjoying the after effects of a strenuous week in camp at St. Simons, near Brunswick.

Just a week ago last Saturday night, two special trains ran down to this famous watering place where "Camp Porter King" was located. For seven days these young Americans lived and enjoyed the life of the regular army man. Every detail incident to camp life, all of its hardships, privations and pleasures were enjoyed by them.

There was only one feature that the men wished could have been avoided, and that was the injury received by a member of the Elberton Rifles. He was brought back on a sleeper, and last night went on to Elberton. He is getting over his injury rapidly and nicely.

Those who went to this encampment were:

Fifth Regiment Officers, Staff—Colonel E. E. Pomeroy, Lieutenant Colonel V. H. Shearer, Majors W. J. Preston, I. T. Cohen and J. W. Duncan, Captains Frank Hadley, O. H. Hall, W. J. Spratt, Jr., S. H. Green, Lieutenants H. M. Dunwoody, Asa Candler, Dawson Collier.

Company A—Atlanta Zouaves: Captain Oscar Palmour, First Lieutenant S. E. Lilley, Second Lieutenant W. C. Page.

Company H—Capital City Guards: Captain R. M. Fickett, Jr.

Company C—Atlanta Guards: Lieutenant W. G. Mills, Lieutenant C. A. Turner.

Company D—Atlanta Rifles: Captain F. M. Cochran, Lieutenant C. E. Harp, Lieutenant A. B. Parker.

Company E—Lindale Rifles: Captain H. P. Meckleham.

Company F—Marietta Rifles: Captain Fred Morris, Lieutenant Edward Groves, Lieutenant Walter Mayfield.

Company G—Cedartown Guards: Captain W. H. Traywick, Lieutenant F. A. Witt.

Company H—Winder Guards: Captain G. A. Johns, Lieutenant H. E. Milliken.

Company, I—Elberton Rifles: Captain John C. Reese.

Company L—Gate City Guards: Captain L. D. White, Lieutenant Robert Schmidt, Lieutenant A. Morgan.

Company K—Atlanta Grays: Lieutenant C. A. Stokes, Lieutenant C. M. Thomas.

Company M—Machine Gun Battery: Lieutenant J. C. Rather, Lieutenant John S. Moore.

Books of Lamar.

Montgomery, Ala., July 25.—(Special.)—Reports on the books of Lamar county officers have been made to the governor, showing a number of amounts due, a result of confusion that has existed for some time because of the death of two tax collectors. It is shown that A. L. Box, who died first, was due $428.79; B. W. Whitesides, who was the second man to die, $6.02, and A. A. Matthews, present collector, $319.50. These amounts are simply a statement of what each man or his estate is due on the general settlement, the confusion arising out of the death of the two men. There are no shortages, therefore. Probate Judge R. L. Bradley will have to pay $11.70, and Clerk of the Court R. E. Bradley $103, and Tax Assessor J. F. Allen $268.40 on errors of assessments.

Fixing Up Offices.

Montgomery, Ala., July 25.—(Special.)—Offices are being cleared out at the capitol for the session of the legislature which begins next Tuesday, and the building being made shipshape in every way. Lawrence Lee, reporter of the supreme court, will occupy the office of Mr. Justice Denson during the session, giving up his place to Cyrus B. Brown, clerk of the house.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES TO HAVE LITTLE WORK

Only Committee on Finance Has Important Papers to Act Upon.

About the only council committee that will have business of importance to transact this week will be the committee on finance. At the last meeting of the general council the only papers referred were two that went to the finance committee.

One of these papers is a petition from the water board asking that the department be allowed to use its own earnings instead of issuing bonds for the improvement of the waterworks.

The other paper is a request from the board of education for extra appropriations of $3,000 for the Boys' High school; $900 for the Faith street school, and $750 to build a wall around the site of the Fifth ward school.

The police committee will meet Tuesday afternoon to consider a few applications for near beer licenses.

The board of health will meet Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

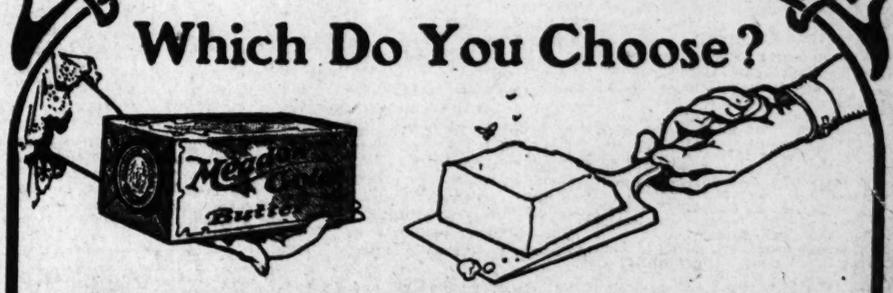
Fire Marshal Law.

Montgomery, Ala., July 25.—(Special.)—Everything looks good for the adoption of a fire marshal law at the coming extra session of the legislature, and Frank N. Julian, insurance commissioner, and his deputy, Maj. A. C. Sexton, are highly elated. It is conceded that if this act is assured it will be a step along the right line that few southern states have been able to make. The law on the books now is inadequate and has never been capable of enforcement, and the safety of property as well as fairness to the underwriters demand that there be provision to meet the needs.

Masons to Meet.

Woodbury, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—Meriwether county Masons will hold convention here August 5. Major Birn Williams will make the welcome address and Dr. T. D. Sutton will act as master of ceremonies. Grand Master of the State T. J. Jeffries, of Atlanta, and District Deputy W. L. Williams, of Columbus, will be present.

Which Do You Choose?



Butter that no one can touch or butter that everyone handles?

The idea that a table delicacy like butter should come in contact with miscellaneous hands and odors is repulsive. Yet such are the facts about tub butter. Every pound of

Meadow Gold Butter

is an individual pound for an individual person. It has a delicious fragrance and a wholesome sweetness all its own. It is made from the richest cream, pasteurized. This purity is perfectly preserved for your use by our patented, germ proof, moisture proof package. It is absolutely sealed against taint and promiscuous handling. Ask your grocer for MEADOW GOLD BUTTER.

Better butter cannot be made. No other package is so secure.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.
W. F. DONOVAN, Distributor, 61 East Alabama Street
'Phone Number—Main 2966

OFFICIALS OF DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS HOLD SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE AT STATE COLLEGE

Athens, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—The meeting this week of the trustees, superintendents and teachers of the district agricultural schools of the state will undoubtedly result in the solving of many troublesome problems which have confronted the various colleges.

The sessions were held daily for three days at the State College of Agriculture in this city, and the conferences between the officials of the district schools and the president of the state college were systematic and thorough.

The opening address, one of the most important and significant of the conference, was made by President Soule, who took up in detail the various problems of the district schools and threshed them out thoroughly. Dr. Soule was followed by such able speakers as Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, of Boston; Hon. R. F. Duckworth, editor Farmers' Union News; E. Gentry, government expert; Professor D. J. Crosby, specialist in agricultural education, Washington; Dr. J. P. Campbell, of the United States department of agriculture, and others.

During the conference several roundtable discussions were held. A thorough inspection of the farm and buildings of the State College of Agriculture was also made.

This conference illustrated two points. First, that the men who are in charge of the district agricultural schools are in earnest about their work and seeking to gain every possible piece of information they can. Second, they are coming to the proper place to get it, to the State College of Agricutlure that is doing a great work for the farmers of the state and bringing agricultural education to the front in this commonwealth.

The district schools have done good work and the management of the schools deserves congratulation. At the same time there are many problems that they face and those problems must be solved. The president and faculty of the State College of Agriculture are in position to render valuable assistance in this work, and at the same time the trusees and superintendents and teachers of the district schools are in position to give much valuable information to the professors in the college. The conference will result in a better understanding between the different institutions and each will receive benefit.









OFFICIALS OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS AT ATHENS.

At the Top—Examining cotton hybrids in demonstration field. In Center—Part of crowd of five hundred Jackson county farmers who recently visited state college, and visitors in front of new agricultural building. At the Bottom—Farmers listening to lecture in college auditorium.

CHARGED WITH THEFT NEGRO TRIES SUICIDE

Officers Had Him in Tow on Charge of Trying to Steal Gas.

Arrested on the charge of trying to steal gas for his restaurant at 128 North Butler street, J. R. Jones, a negro Saturday night made a desperate effort to end his life. First, he made a leap for a butcher knife to cut this own throat, and was thwarted by the officers. Next he gave his head an awful crack, trying to butt out his brains. Officers Dorsey and Doyle made the arrest.

REMEMBER

Our HALF-PRICE Clothing Sale begins this morning at 9 o'clock

EISEMAN & WEIL

One Whitehall

QUICK TRIAL FOR BAIN IS UNDER ADVISEMENT

Judge Roan Is Waiting to Confer With Solicitor Hill.

Judge L. S. Roan, of the criminal division of the superior court, stated yesterday that he had not yet reached a decision in reference to granting a special term of the court for the trial of Donald M. Bain, charged with the killing of E. G. Williams.

Judge Roan said that as soon as Solicitor General Hill returned from his vaction he would hold a conference with him and give answer to the request of Mr. Bain's attorneys, J. E. McClelland and Reuben Arnold, for a speedy trial.

Unless the jail is overcrowded, it is stated that the probabilities are that there will be no special term for the trial of Mr. Bain alone. Solicitor Hill is expected in Atlanta during the coming week.

A REMARKABLE CATARRH CURE.

Eclipse Catarrh Cure Has Brought Instant Relief to Many Chronic Sufferers.

A book of wonderful testimonials has recently been issued, which clearly proves that the Eclipse Catarrh Cure is proving to be the most effective remedy yet discovered for that offensive disease from which so many suffer.

Eclipse Catarrh Cure is a vegetable preparation that is especially pleasing in its curative effects upon the delicate membranes lining the air passages, and seems to give permanent relief in the most stubborn cases of catarrh, no matter how long you have suffered with it.

R. A. Wear, Osona, Fla., writes: "Enclosed find $1.00 for another package of Total Eclipse Catarrh Cure. Have used the package you sent me three weeks ago four times daily, and found it of greater benefit than any other treatment I have used, and I have taken many.

"A catarrhal discharge from the right ear, which had continued uninterrupted for eight months in spite of medical treatment, stopped after a few days' use of Total Eclipse Catarrh Cure, and has not returned.

"The hearing is also much improved. "I feel so much benefited that I shall continue the treatment as long as may be necessary."

In order that every one suffering with Catarrh may have an opportunity of testing to their entire satisfaction the real merits of Eclipse Catarrh Cure, we offer a week's treatment for 25 cents in stamps.

The regular package or $1.00 size will be sent to any address upon receipt of price. Send in your order today. ECLIPSE MEDICINE AND MANUFACTURING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"Go North, Young Man."

(From The New York American.)

Daniel Guggenheim, who sailed Wednesday on the Mauretania with his wife and daughter, Gladys, for a sojourn abroad, went Horace Greeley one better in his advice to young men. Instead of telling them to "go west," Mr. Guggenheim, in a chat before the sailing hour, urged that they go to the "magnetic north."

"Thousands of poor eastern men will in a few years be possessed of wealth gained in Alaska," said Mr. Guggenheim. "Alaska is not the frozen, barren country it has been pictured, by any means. It has thousands of acres of fertile soil, and the mineral wealth is almost incalculable.

"Homesteads can now be entered on unsurveyed lands. Mining claims can be staked out in the richest undeveloped metal lands in the world. And the Copper River railroad will, by the end of next year, have put a new commercial complexion upon Alaska.

"During the late depression expenses of every kind, industrial especially, were cut down to the lowest figure. Now that prosperity again knocks at our door and business has revived, there have been enormous savings which the financiers are loath to part with until conditions are stable. But this will merely pile up the surplus and lead to a still greater prosperity when the developments again start on a large scale."

PICKED POCKET OF DOCTOR WHO WAS EXAMINING HIM

What do you think of a fellow who will rob a doctor while the physician is making a medical examination for him?

What do you also think of a fellow who will rob a man who is kindly shaking him by the hand?

Whatever you think, it will be your opinion of M. J. Hayes, a white youth, who was arraigned in the police court Saturday morning on a double charge of pocket-picking and larceny from the person.

Hayes got out of the county chaingang only two months ago, where he had been sent for two years for picking a pocket of a watch. His confinement in the gang had not caused his fingers to lose any of their nimbleness or cunning.

Hayes called on Dr. John Keller, of Decatur, Friday, for a medical examination. Dr. Keller was in the city, at his office. The examination was made and a prescription written. After the patient had been gone a few minutes, the doctor missed his $100 gold watch and chain.

Hayes was not satisfied with robbing his physician, but he went into a railroad yard and met W. B. Roberts, with whom he shook hands. The shake was a costly one for Roberts, for, while it was going on, Hayes picked his pocket of a fine gold watch and chain.

Then Hayes did a very foolish thing for a pickpocket. He remarked that he had been accused of stealing Dr. Keller's watch, and that he was innocent. This was before Roberts had missed his watch. He told Roberts where Keller's watch might be found, and he kept talking so much that suspicion was aroused. Roberts felt for his watch, and it was gone. He held Hayes and called for an officer, and the pickpocket was soon locked up. Both watches were recovered.

The only excuse that Hayes could offer was that he was drunk on near beer, and did not know what he had been doing. He was held by the recorder in a $1,000 bond on two state charges.



ENGINEER BELLINGRATH RETURNS TO ATLANTA

N. O. Bellingrodt, the well-known reinforced concrete and steel engineer, has returned to Atlanta, and is now with the Solomon-Norcross Company as one of their assistant engineers.

For four years Mr. Bellingrath was connected with the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad, designing all of their steel and concrete bridges, depots and warehouses. For the last six months he has been connected with the Georgia and Florida railroad at Douglas, Ga., as assistant engineer in charge of the design of shops and terminal buildings for them.

For a number of years he was connected with the Florida East Coast railway, and designed the wonderful concrete viaduct that now extends out to sea, one of the seven wonders of the world.

RAIN IS NEEDED FOR COTTON CROP

Plant Has Not Made Rapid Growth.

Cultivation Is Being Rapidly Completed — Texas Has Suffered Greatly From the Lack of Moisture.

Memphis, Tenn., July 25.—In its weekly cotton crop report the Commercial Appeal will say tomorrow:

Rainfall in the cotton belt throughout the month of July has been light. This has been favorable to the extent that it has permitted thorough cultivation, but now that such cultivation has been accomplished, the need for rain is becoming general. Outside of Texas there has as yet been no acute suffering, but it is very desirable that general rains should fall within the coming week.

The plant has not made rapid growth and is still small everywhere, except in Oklahoma, but it is stocky and would readily respond to the stimulation of abundant moisture. Cultivation is being rapidly completed.

In Texas reports covering the week to Saturday night at 6 o'clock show that abundant rains fell in southern and western parts of the state and that the crop, although it had suffered severely, was much benefitted. In central and nohthern counties some rains fell with great benefit to the cotton, but many districts in these sections had very light showers or no rain at all and are still dry. It is characteristic of central Texas, as elsewhere, in the belt, that rains were spotted and local, although in instances heavy.

New cotton has begun to move in southern Texas and picking will begin this week as far north as Navasota. Southern Georgia also expects to begin picking this week.

The most marked gains during the week were made in Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, where the crop in many instances now makes better promise than was at one time thought possible.

Montgomery, Ala., July 26.—Ideal weather conditions during the last week throughout Alabama have served to make Alabama cotton men more optimistic concerning the outlook. Hot sunshiny weather interspersed by two days of showers has brought about an improvement, especially in that part of the crop which was worked soon after the wet weather.

Planters declare that the season's crop has cost more time and labor than that of any previous year. By great effort they have succeeded in reclaiming thousands of acres, which had been abandoned early in the season. However, the plant now shows signs of exhaustion, which will require much moisture this week to overcome. Reports declare the crop is spotted.

Eleven White Crap Shooters.

Macon, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—Deputies from Sheriff Robertson's office went on their usual raid last night, but instead of bringing in negroes as has been the custom for months, a crowd of eleven white men were locked up charged with gambling. Many of them made strong efforts to keep from going to jail, but the deputies were stern and unused to the habit of turning their men loose. The cases will be taken into the city court this week.

OLD BLIND TIGER WOMAN WAS SITTING ON LIQUOR

The police raided a blind tiger at the intersection of Markham street and Dovers' alley, in the first ward, Friday afternoon. They had been informed that whisky and beer were being sold in a house in which lived one Nellie Dunlap, a very stout, old, negro woman. Several negro men and women said they had bought liquor from Nellie.

The officers made a search. They found empty jugs and bottles galore, but not a drop of liquor. They also found glasses, funnels, sugar, lemons, bitters and, in fact, everything that betokened a regular whisky-selling den.

But where was the liquor?

As the search went on, Nellie sat on her bed. She weighs something like 350 pounds, and is about the broadest, fattest, old negro woman in town. Her bulky proportions nearly filled the bed on which she sat. She kept saying to the officers:

"Jes' go on wid yer s'archin'. I'se er member of de church, an' de good Lawd knows I ain't gwine ter hab no licker fer ter sell. Jes' go on an' s'arch ole Nellie's house plum tell yer gits' tired. Den yer kin say dat yer sho hab done ole Nellie er onjestice. Jes' t'ink ob habin' hit said dat er good church 'oman lak me is keepin' licker in her house."

When the officers had about given up the search, one of them remarked:

"Let's make the old woman get up so we can search the bed."

Then the old woman looked scared. The white of her eyes bulged, and she took on a pleading attitude.

"Please, mister perlice, doan hab de ole 'oman ter git up sech wedder lak dis."

But she was pulled up, and, lo, and behold, there were bottles of whisky and bottles of beer piled upon the bed. She had been sitting on her stock of goods. The officer counted four quarts of whisky and nine bottles of beer.

When Nellie was arraigned in the police court ...



we examine our conscience anew, and vengeful Joseph M. Brown had deshed tears.

The recorder sent her to the city chaingang for thirty days, and held her in a $500 bond for violating the state prohibition law.

FAMILY OF LUKE WOOD IN REUNION SATURDAY

The relatives of Luke Wood, 72 years of age, of Riverside, will hold a family reunion at Grant park Saturday at noon, when a big dinner will be served on the grounds. Representatives of the family will come from Riverside, Boston and from Fulton and Cobb counties generally, and the number will be something over a hundred. The descendants of Mr. Wood are accustomed to gather once every year about the same time and at the same place.

DIENHARD IS ENJOINED.

John Williams Says He Would Murder Him.

John Williams, a truck farmer of Ben Hill, who, on July 19, shot M. Dienhard, his partner, in the arm with a revolver, has secured a restraining order from Judge Pendleton, in the superior court, enjoining Dienhard from coming on his premises.

Williams was enjoined by Dienhard several weeks ago from cultivating his crop, and this injunction was revoked upon the answer and cross bill filed by Williams. He says that Dienhard has threatened to murder him and burn down his house, and that he believes he is mentally unbalanced. Williams alleges that the shooting was the result of an attack made on him by Dienhard with a sharpened stick, and that he shot in self-defense. Cam D. Carey represents Williams.

THREE SAILORS WASHED OVERBOARD

Two Others Have Miraculous Escape.

Pensacola Ship Had a Rough Time During Recent Storm. The Ship Was at One Time Completely Submerged.

Pensacola, Fla., July 25.—With her rigging damaged and her sails torn almost to shreds, the fishing schooner Minnie W., owned here, arrived in port tonight and reported the loss of three of her crew in the Texas hurricane of last Wednesday and the miraculous escape of two others, all of whom were washed overboard. The men lost are Italians.

The master reported that he was bound for home, having been to the fishing banks about one hundred miles west of Galveston, when he noticed the disturbance by his lowering barometer. He attempted to steer out of the sorm, but evidently got caught in the very center of it. The waves ran mountains high, and for an hour the crew struggled on deck, holding to the masts when the decks were awash, but one immense wave struck the vessel, completely submerging her. Five of the men were wrenched from their positions and went overboard. A wave following cast two of the men back aboard, but the other three were never again seen. Temporary repairs were made to the vessel when the fury of the storm had abated and she started for home.

Fears are entertained for other fishing vessels, known to have been at the fishing banks. Between a dozen and twenty are out, and nothing has been heard of them.

INCREASE IN RETURNS OF COLQUITT COUNTY

Tax Receiver Simmons Reports $350,000 Over That of Last Year.

Moultrie, Ga., July 25—(Special)—Tax Receiver J. S. Simmons, of Colquitt county, has just completed footing up the returns for the year and announces that the total property returned is $4,263,270. This is an increase of nearly $350,000 over the returns for last year. This showing is especially gratifying, as it is made in the face of the fact that some of the largest saw mills of the county have cut out their timber and shut down since the last returns were made.

The Block seal is the housekeeper's fresh biscuit guide. Try

KENNESAW BISCUIT

AND SEE

5 Cents

FRANK E. BLOCK CO.

Atlanta, Ga.



A Word to Mr. Husband

Do you realize how extremely tiring to women is the confining, monotonous work of the household? No man could stand it. It is necessary therefore that her system be fortified and the nerves toned with a soothing preparation like

Pabst Extract

The "Best" Tonic

Keep a supply of it in your home at all times for the lady of the house. It will strengthen her when overtaxed with household cares, keep her happy and retain her beauty and charms.

Insist Upon it Being Pabst 14



Order a Dozen from Your Local Druggist

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Have You Ever Been to Yellowstone Park?

No? Then plan to go this summer. No American should miss this trip. The Union Pacific takes you direct to

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Right on the park boundary, and only nineteen miles from Fountain Hotel, Lower Geyser Basin. Park stages are ready to meet you.

The Union Pacific provides every comfort and luxury of travel. Dining car meals and service "Best in the World."

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SPORTS

CHAMPS LEAD CRACKERS BY THREE POINTS

Edited by Dick Jemison

CHAMPS NOW HEAD THE LIST

Series This Week Will Be Vital to All Teams.

The Nashville champs, by defeating Memphis yesterday while the Crackers rested, went into first place for the first time in many a moon, though they have hung dangerously close to that muchly desired position for some time.

There is no question in the writer's mind but that these two teams are the best in the Southern league this year. Atlanta won twelve games and tied one out of thirteen played. Nashville has gone one better than the Crackers, and with yesterday's victory made it thirteen straights.

The present series between the teams in the league will prove of interest all around. Nashville will fight it out with New Orleans, while Atlanta will be fighting it with Mobile. These series will prove of interest thusly: Atlanta and Nashville will fight hard to win the games, the one to retain first place and the other to secure it. Mobile will fight to beat the Crackers to retain third place, while New Orleans will try hard to conquer the Champs in order to oust Mobile out of third place.

Montgomery and Little Rock meet to fight it out for fifth position, which the Travelers now occupy. Birmingham and Memphis will fight hard to get out of the cellar position. Memphis to keep out of it and Birmingham to put the Turtles there.

So it is a good scrap, any way you take it, the first three days of this week, with each series having a vital bearing on the standing of the league.

Climbers 2, Pelicans 1.

New Orleans, La., July 2.—The visitors won a thirteen-inning contest from New Orleans today, Daley being given a base on balls to begin the thirteenth, Whiteman sacrificing the runner to second and Rockenfield's hit scoring him. Dumb playing by the locals allowed Montgomery to score in the first inning, but a two-base hit by Weimer and a single by Hill tied the score in New Orleans' sixth. A foul tip at this stage hurt one of Hart's fingers badly and a general shift was made by Manager Greminger. Daley's work was so poor behind the bat that he later put Rockenfield there with better results. Score

MONTGOMERY—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Persons, lf.	6	1	2	2	0	0
Kerwin, rf, cf.	6	0	2	2	0	0
Daley, cf, c, 2b.	5	1	2	6	2	1
Whiteman, 3b.	5	0	0	3	3	1
Rockenfield, 2b, c.	5	0	2	8	1	0
Greminger, 1b.	6	0	0	7	2	0
Pepe, ss.	5	0	0	3	1	0
Hart, c.	2	0	1	5	1	0
Juul, p.	5	0	0	1	5	0
Lively, rf.	3	0	2	2	0	0
Totals.	48	2	11	39	15	2

NEW ORLEANS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Weimer, rf.	5	1	2	3	0	0
Rohe, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3	2
Hill, cf.	6	0	2	3	1	0
Huelsman, lf.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Dexter, 1b.	5	0	1	14	1	0
Demont, 2b.	3	0	1	3	1	0
Lindsay, ss.	5	0	1	3	7	1
Matthews, c.	4	0	0	8	1	0
Hess, p.	5	0	1	1	6	1
Totals.	41	1	9	39	21	4

Score by innings R

Montgomery . . . 100 000 000 000 1—2

New Orleans . . . 000 001 000 000 0—1

Summary—Two-base hits, Persons, Weimer; stolen bases, Demont, Lindsay, Pepe, Dexter, Rockenfield; sacrifice hits, Rohe, Demont, Weimer, Whiteman; double plays Hess to Dexter to Lindsay to Demont; struck out, by Hess 5, Juul 10; bases on balls, by Hess 2, Juul 2; hit by pitched ball, by Juul (Huelsman); passed balls, Daley 2. Time, 2:25. Umpire, Fitzsimmons.

Nashville 2, Memphis 0.

Memphis, Tenn., July 25.—When Nashville bunched their hits on Schweneck in the second inning of today's game, they made two runs, which gave them the game. Memphis failed to circle the bases. The feature of the game was the pitching of Perdue for Nashville, who gave up only two hits and was invincible when Memphis runners were on the bases. Score:

NASHVILLE—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Bay, lf.	4	1	0	4	0	0
Wiseman, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	0
East, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Robertson 1b.	4	0	0	9	0	0
Seigle, cf.	4	0	3	1	0	0
Tonneman, c	3	0	1	6	1	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	1	4	5	2
Noyes, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Perdue, p.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	35	2	9	27	10	2

MEMPHIS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Baerwald, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	1
Babb, ss.	4	0	1	3	4	0
Daubert, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0	0
Coulson, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Wheeler, 3b.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Cranston, 2b.	2	0	0	1	4	0
Wagner, cf.	3	0	0	4	0	0
O'Leary, c.	3	0	0	5	1	0
Schwenck p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	27	0	2	27	11	1

Score by innings: R.

Nashville . . . 002 000 000—2

Memphis . . . 000 000 000—0

Summary: Two-base hits, Wiseman. 2; solen base, Wheeler; double plays, Butler to Robertson; Butler (unassisted); wild pitch, Schwenck; struck out, Perdue 4, Schwenck 3; base on balls, Perdue 2, Schwenck 1. Time, 1:35. Umpire, Carpenter.

Woodmen to Have Picnic.

Rome, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—The local Woodmen of the World are planning to have a barbecue at DeSoto park, next Tuesday. T. W. Mitchell, state manager of the order, will make an address on woodcraft, and will also talk to the ladies of the Woodmen's circle. The committee in charge of the affair is G. F. Chidsey, L. P. Dowdle and G. S. Klein.

Kennesaw Mountain is nearly as famous as
KENNESAW BISCUIT
Fresh Soda Crackers
5 Cents
FRANK E. BLOCK CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

THREE YOUNG STARS OF PITTSBURGS, WHO ARE PLAYING SENSATIONAL GAME



Jugging by the grand article of ball they have been putting up since the start, Manager Fred Clarke and his Pittsburg Pirates will have a lot to say about which team will represent the National League in the world's series next fall. Bill Abstein, whom the Pirates obtained from the Providence Eastern League team last fall, is holding down first sack, for many years Pittsburg's weak corner, in splendid style. Abstein is also hitting the ball at a great clip. J. Miller at second base is one of the finds of the season. Manager Clarke says that with a little more experience in fast company he will be the greatest second baseman in the National League. The youngster has been playing a sensational fileding and batting game since his debut in the big league. Jap Barbeau, the Pirates' new third baseman, is another one who has made good this season. This is Barbeau's second experience with the big leaguers. In 1906 he was signed by the Cleveland Americans, but after a short trial he was sent back to the minors. He is the smallest third-sacker in the major leagues today.

OUR TWIRLERS LEAD LEAGUE

Rogers, Bartley and Fisher Stand Over .700.

The Atlanta twirlers are going at a great rate these days and the three leading twirlers of the league wear an Atlanta uniform. Of the five men that Atlanta has on her staff three of them are over the .700 mark and the other two are over the .600 mark. Some class to that kind of twirling.

Of course the team has a lot to do with the high standing of the pitchers but the reverse is the case also. Both of them are working so well together that both are at present leading the league.

E. Brown Rogers, the elongated twirler, is first on the list, with Bartley second and Fisher third.

Here are the records of the twirlers through the games played Saturday, July 24th. Ties are not included.

Pitcher.	G.	W.	L.	PC.
Rogers, Atlanta	9	7	2	.777
Bartley, Atlanta	16	12	4	.750
Fisher, Atlanta	18	13	5	.722
Hart, Little Rock	16	11	5	.687
Bittrolff, Mobile	19	13	6	.684
Case, Nashville	19	13	6	.684
Schultz, Mobile	6	4	2	.666
Perdue, Nashville	20	13	7	.650
Folbre, Little Rock	11	7	4	.636
Johns, Atlanta	16	10	6	.625
Stockdale, Mobile	16	10	6	.625
Velbahn, Nashville	13	8	5	.615
Atkins, Atlanta	18	11	7	.611
Pruitt, New Orleans	15	9	6	.600
Bliss, Montgomery	16	9	7	.562
Schwenck, Memphis	9	5	4	.555
Guese, Montgomery	19	10	9	.526
Dickson, Birmingham	19	10	9	.526
Juul, Montgomery	6	3	3	.500
Fritz, Memphis	20	10	10	.500
Hess, New Orleans	20	10	10	.500
Dick, Memphis	21	10	11	.476
Buchannan, L. Rock	19	9	10	.474
Thomas, Montgomery	17	8	9	.471
Kellum, Nashville	11	5	6	.454
Kelber, Memphis	22	10	12	.454
Duggan, Nashville	20	9	11	.450
Milton, Little Rock	9	4	5	.444
Fleharty, Birminghm.	18	8	10	.444
Hickman, Mobile	16	7	9	.437
Breitenstein, New O.	16	7	9	.437
Lively, Montgomery	20	8	12	.400
Maxwell, N. Orleans	18	7	11	.388
Higgins, Little Rock	3	1	2	.333
Manuel, Birmingham	16	5	11	.312
Rhodes, Little Rock	4	1	3	.250
Schopp, Birmingham	17	4	13	.235
Robinson, Birmingham	9	2	7	.222
Quiessor, Memphis	15	2	13	.133
Suggs, Mobile	1	0	1	.000
Shields, Memphis	4	0	4	.000
Paige, New Orleans	2	0	2	.000

ATLANTA LEADS TEAMS IN SACRIFICE HITS

Atlanta leads the Southern League teams in sacrifice hits, the Crackers having advanced their men 153 times to date. Here are the figures through the games played Saturday, July 24:

Atlanta 153, Nashville 139, Birmingham 137, Mobile 119, Montgomery 116, Memphis 114, Little Rock 101, New Orleans 83.

NOAH HENLINE HAS MADE MOST NUMBER OF HITS

Noah Henline, the speedy Baron outfielder, has the honor of making the most number of hits in the games played to date. From the present standing, it looks like he will be the first player to reach the .100 mark. He has made 98 to date.

Here are the players who have made 75 hits or over through the games played Saturday, July 24:

Henline 98, Molesworth 91, Sentell 85, Weimer 84, McGilvray 82, Coulson 81, Kerwin 81, Sentz 80, Robertson 80, Collins 80, Cocash 79, Persons 77, Bayless 76, Gygli 76, Bay 76, Baerwald 76, Dexter 75, Wheat 75, Cranston 75.

HOW TEAMS STAND IN EXTRA BASE HITS

New Orleans leads the Southern league teams in making two baggers with 85. Montgomery leads in three baggers with 29 and New Orleans in home runs with eight.

Here are the figures through the games played Saturday, July 24:

TWO-BASE HITS: New Orleans 85, Birmingham 85, Little Rock 81, Memphis 77, Montgomery 76, Nashville 73, Mobile 67, Atlanta 59.

THREE-BASE HITS: Montgomery 29, Atlanta 27, Birmingham 22, New Orleans 20, Nashville 20, Mobile 17, Memphis 16, Litttle Rock 10.

HOME RUNS: New Orleans 8, Little Rock 7, Montgomery 7, Atlanta 6, Nashville 5, Birmingham 5, Mobile 4, Memphis 1.

AL NEWTON LEADS IN SACRIFICE HITS

Al Newton, the Atlanta, shortstop, is still the king pin sacrificer of the league. Newton says there is nothing to it but to stick your bat out and let the ball hit it, still the others can't seem to do it as adeptly as he can, hence his big margin over his next opponent.

Here are the players who have made ten sacrifices or more through the games played Saturday, July 24:

Newton 39, Wiseman 28, Kerwin 26, Ellam 26, McMurray 20, Sentell 20, Boucher 19, Demont 16, East 16, Moran 15, McGilvray 15, Noyes 15, Sabrie 15, Casey 14, Molesworth 14, Daley 14, Babb 14, Baerwald 14, Jordan 13, Coulson 13, Henline 12, Rohe 12, Schriver 12, Rhoton 12, Persons 12, Pepe 12, Gygli 11, Butler 11, Rockenfield 11, Wagner 11, Casey 10, McCay 10.

GYGLI LEADS LEAGUE IN STOLEN BASES

Gygli, the Baron first baseman, leads the Southern league players as a purloiner of sacks. The fast Baron has swiped 32 to date. Moran, of Atlanta, is second with 24.

Here are the players who have stolen ten bases or more through the games played Saturday, July 24:

Gygli 32, Moran 24, Wiseman 21, Bayless 20, Robertson 20, Jordan 19, Henline 19, Sentell 19, Persons 19, Kerwin 19, Ellam 18, Daley 18, Demont 17, Boucher 16, Coulson 16, Baerwald 16, Cocash 15, McMurray 14, Collins 14, Dexter 14, Watson 14, Perry 13, Bay 13, Newton 12, Molesworth 12, East 12, Thornton 12, Wagner 12, Sentz 11, Bowen 11, Huelsman 11, Pepe 11, McGilvray 10, Rhoton 10, Sabrie 10, Babb 10.

"Must" Is a Hard Nut to Crack, But It Has a Sweet Kernel.

You "MUST" drink water, if you would be well.

Ask the doctors. They recommend ten glasses a day.

Be sure it's BOWDEN.

It keeps you healthy.

FOR SALE AT ALL SODA FOUNTAINS AND DRUG STORES

ATLANTA DELIVERY—Both Phones 1086

CAPTAIN BLONDELL MAY GIVE EXHIBITION HERE

The Champion Long-Distance Swimmer Visits Atlanta for the Third Time.

Captain L. D. Blondell, the champion long-distance swimmer of the world, ex-captain of the famous Monumental Life Saving crew and holder of all the international long-distance swimming records, is in Atlanta.

Captain Blondell visited Atlanta for the first time in 1888, and gave an exhibition at Little Switzerland, what is now known as White City park. He also passed through the city three years ago.

Captain Blondell gives performances in every town he visits, giving a lecture on the art of swimming and aids to drowning persons, and concludes the performance with fancy and trick swimming. In addition he does other marvelous tricks, such as building a raft, cooking a meal, eating, drinking and smoking under the water.

He is going to try to arrange to pull off an exhibition in swimming either at Lakewood or White City one day this week.

Captain Blondell tells some interesting stories of experiences of the water, and some humorous stories regarding some incidents during his travels.

DALEY LEADS LEAGUE IN THREE-BAGGERS

Jud Daley, of Montgomery, leads the Southern League players in making three-baggers. He has hit 12 three-quarter circuit smashes to date. Mogan, of Atlanta, is second with 9. Here are the players who have made five three-baggers or more through the games played July 24:

Daley, 12; Moran, 9; Whiteman, 7; Sentz, 6; Gygli, 6: Seigle, 6; Ellam, 5; Molesworth, 5; Baerwald, 5.

Dodoes 8, Kirkwood 6.

The Dodoes migrated to Kirkwood Saturday afternoon where they defeated the Padgett Athletics 8-6, in a spasmodic game. The grounds were poor, specially the outfields, which made a base rule necessary on all long hits. This accounts for several of the two-baggers credited to C. Middlebrooks. Wilson, T. Middlebrooks (2), C. Beardin, Crawford and Mitchell, some of which would have allowed their makers more on a good diamond. The pitchers struck out only a few men, but hit about four each and walked several. The Dodoes made four of their six hits in the second inning, and being also aided by errors, piled up six runs, enough to hold the game with the other lone tallies of the first and fourth innings. Foote then steadied down, allowing only one hit afterwards, while his team-mates scored six runs in the fifth and seventh on three hits and numerous errors. Hood's catch of Foote's fly in the eighth with two men on bases broke up the rally and prevented a tie score. Trotti and Crawford pulled off a double play in the seventh with the bases full of Dodoes and only one out.

Score by innings: R. H.

Dodoes . . . . . 160 100 000—8 6

Padgett Athletics . . 000 030 300—6 5

Batteries—Dodoes, Ziebert and Middlebrooks; Padgett Athletics, Foote and C. Beardin.

Cartersville Wins Two.

Rockmart, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—Rockmart met Cartersville on the latter's diamond last Thursday and Friday, and was beaten two games by the scores of 1 to 0 and 3 to 1.

Score—First game: R. H. E.

Rockmart . . . . . 000 000 000—0 5 1

Cartersville . . . . . 001 000 00x—1 3 2

Batteries: Burt, McClain and Reynolds; Cartersville, Vernon and Phillips.

Score—Second game: R. H. E.

Rockmart . . . . . 000 100 000—1 7 2

Cartersville . . . . . 000 110 01x—3 3 3

Batteries: Rint, Ayres and Reynolds; Cartersville: Felker and Phillips.

FINE CARD BOOKED FOR ARMORY HALL

Sentell Meets Knockemoffski in Ten-Round Bout Next Tuesday Night.

Sentell and Knockemoffski, the two boys who met recently and fought one another to a standstill, will have an opportunity to fight it out this time and decide which is the better man.

These two good scrappers have been matched for a ten-round go at the Armory hall a week from tomorrow night. They have been in training ever since their last scrap and are in good shape. A few more days of good workouts is all that is necessary to put them in tiptop shape.

The fight fans who witnessed the former bout between these two were of the opinion that it was the best mill that has been put on in some time and Promoter Jarvis thought they would prove a good drawing card as a headliner.

The preliminary has not been announced yet, but two good boys are going to be secured for this. The Battle Royal will open up the evening's entertainment.

THEATERS

At the Casino.

Miss Edna May Spooner will have run the gamut of plays this week when she apears in "The Wages of Sin," a high-class melodrama, at the Casino at Ponce de Leon.

She has appeared in stellar roles in tragedy, emotional drama, light drama romantic drama, farce comedy, and one near-musical comedy—the last being "The Circus Girl." "The Wages of Sin," adding high-class melodrams to the list, makes the roster about complete.

During her stay in Atlanta she has won the friendship and the sincere admiration of thousands of theatergoers, all of whom have found genuine enjoyment through the dull summer months as the result of her effort and those of the splendid company in support.

All these, too, will watch with considerable interest the outcome of the presentation of "The Wages of Sin," not doubting in the least that she will measure up to the demands of the trying role which she is called upon to portray—the role of a striking, bright young woman, lured by deceit into marrying an unscrupulous suitor and scorning the man who really loves her.

The play is heart-gripping and fast-moving, and the heavy emotional scenes are brightened by a strain of real comedy. There will be performances nightly and matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Steward Is Murdered.

Beaumont, Texas, July 25.—Patrick J. Lynch, 39 years old, steward of the local Elks Club, was murdered about midnight last night. The body was found this morning at 7 o'clock by the porter. There were nine terrible gashes on the head and forehead. Several arrests have been made. Lynch has a brother living in Albuquerque and a sister and an uncle in Kansas City.

Railway Fight Ended.

Macon, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—When Manager J. T. Nyhan appeared in police court yesterday the case against him on account of the cemetery belt schedule on Georgia avenue was dismissed by Recorder Urquhart. Satisfactory disposition of the matter has been made.

Floyd Superior Court.

Rome, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—The July term of Floyd superior court convenes tomorrow. The chief interest in the session centers in speculation as to whether or not the trial of Micajah Landrum for the killing of Jack Davis will be held.

CRACKERS PLAY MOBILE GULLS

Bill Bartley Twirls Opening Game in Gulltown Today.

The Crackers left yesterday afternoon in good spirits for Mobile, opening up a three-game series with the Gulls starting today. These two teams have met in ten games to date, the Crackers being victorious in eight and the Gulls in two.

Manager Smith left E. Brown Rogers, the elongated twirler, and Dick Rohn, the first baseman at home, Kirkpatrick playing the initial bag in the latter's place.

Billy announced just as the train pulled out, that he would work "Blue-Eyed-Bill" Bartley in the opening seance today. As soon as the game is over, Bill will be sent back home to rest up for the game with the Pelicans on Thursday. There will be a double-header on this day and Bartley will twirl one of them and Rogers the other, the first game starting at 2:30 o'clock.

Tommy Atkins will probably work the game on Tuesday with Harold Johns in the box on Wednesday. The Crackers ought to get two out of the three games and, if Bartley gets away with the first one, there is no reason why we should not win all three of them.

After the series with Mobile the Crackers return home for the remainder of the week, playing a four-game series with the Pelicans. This should be a warm series and great crowds are expected out.

BIRMINGHAM LEADS IN STOLEN BASES

Birmingham leads the Southern League teams in stolen bases, the Barone having purloined 125 sacks to date. Here are the figures throught the games played Saturday, July 24.

Birmingham, 125; Atlanta, 112; Montgomery, 109; Little Rock, 107; Mobile, 96; Nashville, 88; Memphis, 85; New Orleans, 75.

BAYLESS HAS SCORED MOST NUMBER OF RUNS

Dick Bayless, the cast center fielder, of the Atlanta team, is the best rungetter in the Southern League. He has crossed the pan 53 times. Persons, of Montgomery, is second with 50 trips to the pan.

Here are the players who have crossed the pan 35 times or more through the games played Saturday, July 24:

Bayless, 53; Persons, 50; Wiseman, 44; Bay, 43; Sentell, 43; Daley, 43; Moran, 42; Kerwin, 41; Henline, 40; Dexter, 40; Wheat, 39; Huelsman, 38; Weimer, 37; East, 37; Bowen, 36.

MOLESWORTH LEADS IN TWO-BAGGERS

Gladys Molesworth, the Baron manager, leads the Southern League players in making two-baggers, with 18 to his credit. Coulson, of Memphis, comes second with 16. Here are the players who have made eight two-baggers or more through the games played July 24:

Molesworth, 18; Coulson, 16; Dexter, 15; Kerwin, 15; Weimer, 14; Moran, 13; Wheat, 13, Rockenfield, 13; Collins, 12; Robertson, 12; Cocash, 11; Casey, 11; Raftis, 11; Huelsman, 11; Jordan, 10; Sentz, 10; Ellam, 10; Thornton, 10; Cranston, 10; Gygli, 9; Bay, 9; East, 9; Daley, 9; Baerwald, 9; Bayless, 8; Raub, 8; Demont, 8; Butler, 8; Tonneman, 8; Wheeler, 8; Babb, 8; Sabrie 8.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Nashville	82	51	31	.622
Atlanta	84	52	32	.619
Mobile	87	46	41	.529
New Orleans	85	43	42	.506
Little Rock	84	42	42	.500
Montgomery	85	40	45	.471
Memphis	86	33	53	.384
Birmingham	87	33	54	.379

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Augusta	15	12	3	.800
Chattanooga	19	14	5	.737
Columbus	17	9	8	.529
Macon	15	7	8	.467
Jacksonville	14	6	8	.429
Savannah	17	7	10	.412
Columbia	15	6	9	.400
Knoxville	15	3	12	.200

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	83	60	23	.723
Chicago	82	54	28	.659
New York	80	47	33	.588
Cincinnati	85	43	42	.506
Philadelphia	81	36	45	.444
St. Louis	81	34	47	420
Brooklyn	83	31	52	.373
Boston	84	25	59	.289

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	88	57	31	.648
Philadelphia	85	48	37	.565
Boston	91	51	41	.560
Cleveland	85	47	38	.553
Chicago	87	42	45	.483
New York	87	39	48	.448
St. Louis	88	38	50	.432
Washington	84	25	59	.298

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Atlanta in Mobile.
New Orleans in Nashville.
Memphis in Birmingham.
Little Rock in Montgomery.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Knoxville in Macon.
Chattanooga in Jacksonville.
Columbus in Columbia.
Augusta in Savannah.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York in Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
Chicago in St. Louis.
New York in Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

White Sox 3, Athletics 0.

Score: R. H. E.

Chicago . . . . 000 010 02x—3 4 0

Philadelphia . . . . 000 000 000—0 5 0

Batteries—Smith and Sullivan; Morgan and Livingston. Time, 1:30. Umpires, Perrine and Evans.

Browns 6, Senators 0.

St Louis . . . . 200 011 11x—6 11 1

Washington . . . 000 000 000—0 5 1

Batteries—Waddell and Stephens; Johnson and Street. Time, 1:25. Umpires, Hurst and O'Loughlin.

Red Sox 4, Tigers 0.

Detroit . . . . . 000 000 000—0 5 2

Boston . . . . . 400 000 000—4 7 1

Batteries—Killian, Works and Stanage; Collins and Donohue. Time, 1:25. Umpires, Egan and Connolly.

ATHLETICS BACK HOME PLAYING ROCKMART NINE

The Atlanta Athletic club baseball team is back home again after a successful trip through South Georgia and they open up a three game series with the fast Rockmart team at Ponce de Leon today.

Rockmart has a good team, as was demonstrated last year when they put up such a hard fight against the Athletics. With Perryman in the box, they are a hard team for any amateur nine to defeat. The fast base running of an Athletic player last season when he stole second, third and home was all that won the game for the local crew.

This series should be fast and exciting. After this the Athletics leave again for the road, tackling Gainesville on the latter's diamond for a three game series.

SAVANNAH AUTOISTS TO HOLD MEETING

Will Consider Savannah-Atlanta Contest.

President Frank C. Battey, of Automobile Club, Has Called a Special Meeting---Great Interest in the Event.

Savannah, Ga., July 25.—The first active steps towards the Savannah-Atlanta endurance contest, which will be a big event of the fall for the automobile world of the south, will be taken tomorrow by the Savannah Automobile Club. President Frank C. Battey has called a special meeting to take up the preliminary matters in connection with the contest.

It is expected that the amount of prize money the Savannah club will give, together with the manner in which the prizes will be distributed, will be announced after Monday's meeting. Other details will be taken up from time to time and reported at special meetings. Much interest is taken in the contest all along the proposed routes. Every county seems anxious to get in line with the movement, inasmuch as the selection of the official route will mean much to every county included.

SOUR SMELLING
Panamas, straw, soft, stiff felt hats cleaned, dyed, reshaped. Bussey, 28½ Whitehall.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cardinals 7, Reds 4.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 25.—St. Louis defeated Cincinnati in a twelve-inning game here this afternoon scoring three runs in the deciding round. Up to the eighth inning, only one hit had been made off Spade, the Cincinnati pitcher. He was compelled to retire in the ninth, Dubec taking his place and being succeeded in the eleventh by Castleton. Mowry, the Cincinnati third baseman, twisted his ankle in the eighth inning and retired, Huggins taking his place.

Score: R. H. E.

Cincinnati . . . 000 020 100 100—4 8 1

St. Louis . . . 000 000 021 103—7 12 3

Batteries: Spade, Dubec, Castleton and McLean; Beebe and Phelps. Time, 2:35. Umpire, Kane.

SOME INSIDE DOPE ON ALL THE TEAMS

Catcher Casey, of Little Rock, is without a doubt the best fielding catcher in the league, as can be seen by the least number of passed balls being to his discredit.

The Little Rock twirlers excel in making wild pitches. They have made only four in the games played to date.

The Atlanta team is the most successful in getting men to first through the aid of being hit by a pitched ball.

The Crackers have had their men strike out less than any team in the league.

Montgomery has secured free transportation to first base more than any of the other teams to date, Atlanta is second.

Here are the figures:

Passed balls—Little Rock 3, Montgomery 5, Nashville 6, Atlanta 8, Birmingham 9, Memphis 12, New Orleans 17, Mobile 18.

Wild Pitches—Little Rock 4, Montgomery 5, Nashville 7, Atlanta 9, New Orleans 9, Mobile 11, Birmingham 12, Memphis 15.

Hit by Pitcher—Atlanta 52, Montgomery 48, Mobile 38, Little Rock 33, Birmingham 30, New Orleans 29, Memphis 27, Nashville 24.

Strike-Outs—Atlanta 238, Nashville 245, Memphis 261, Mobile 262, Montgomery 277, New Orleans 383, Little Rock 332, Birmingham 345.

Bases on Balls—Montgomery 266, Atlanta 252, Mobile 221, Birmingham 221, Memphis 215, New Orleans 208, Nashville 201, Little Rock 181.

ORDER WHISKEY BY MAIL

Will Send by Express in Plain, Sealed Package Direct to Your Express Office.
All Charges Prepaid to Any Office of the Southern Express Company.
Take your choice of the following:

	1 Gal. in Jug.	2 Gals. in Jug.	4 Qt. bot's.	8 Qt. bot's.	12 Qt. bot's.
Mountain Top Corn	$2.10	$3.60	$2.20	$4.30	$ 6.40
"Woolley's Best" New Corn	2.60	4.75	2.75	5.25	7.75
"Woolley's Best" Old Corn	3.00	5.50	3.25	6.50	9.75
"Woolley's Finest" Old Corn, Aged in Bond	3.50	6.75	4.00	7.25	10.75
"Woolley's Best" Malt Whiskey	3.00	5.90	3.50	6.75	10.00
"Pioneer" Rye	3.10	4.00	2.30	4.50	6.50
Mountain Dew Rye	3.50	4.80	2.70	5.00	7.00
"Woolley's Best" New Rye	3.25	6.00	3.45	6.50	10.00
"Woolley's Best" Old Rye	4.00	7.50	4.50	8.50	12.00
"Kingston Club," bottled in bond					
Sunny Brook, bottled in bond					
Corn Boy (Bourbon) bot. in bond			5.00	9.50	13.00
I. W. Harper					
Lewis "86"					
Echo Springs					

And all other leading brands. Write for complete price list.
"Woolley's Finest" is as good as can be made and full strength, just as it comes from the distillery, and can't be beat for the price.
All orders filled same day received.
References: Florida National Bank or Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.

J. H. WOOLLEY, - JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Wants

Ten cents per line each insertion.
Six average words make one line.
Three consecutive insertions 8 1-3c a line, each time.
Seven consecutive insertions, 7 1-2c a line, each time.
Thirty consecutive insertions, 6c a line, each time.
Ninety consecutive insertions 5c a line, each time.
No advertisement of less than 3 lines taken.



If your name appears in either 'phone book, you can telephone your "Ad." to

'Phone 109

AND HAVE IT CHARGED.

The bill will be mailed to you the following day for immediate payment.

'PHONE 109 is used exclusively for "Want Ads."

You are guaranteed a prompt, polite and efficient service.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MEN—We teach the barber trade complete for $10. Call or write Georgia Barber College, 22 E. Mitchell street.

STENOGRAPHER—Must be quick and accurate. Address with full particulars, Alabama Lumber and Export Co., Opelika, Ala.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man; must be fast on machine. Address with full particulars, Alabama Lumber and Export Co., Opelika, Ala.

WANTED—A carpet layer. Would prefer one that could weave, also Dallas Rug Co., P. O. Box 22, Dallas, Ga.

STOP at Hilburn Hotel, heart of city, 10½ Walton street, if you want a clean, cool room. Transient 50c. Open all night.

WANTED—A young man stenographer for lumber office; state experience, references and salary expected. Address Planing Mill, car Constitution.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, city carriers, postoffice clerks. Examinations in Atlanta November 17. Preparation free. Franklin Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS at Washington, wanted. $75 monthly. Examinations in Atlanta, Ga., October 18. Coaching free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 31-Y, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN—Learn barber trade. Splendid pay after few weeks with us. Shop experience and wages while learning. Tools, demonstrations, examinations and diplomas given. Big demand for Moler graduates. Call or write. Moler Barber College, 53 W. Mitchell st.

RAILWAY mail clerks, city carriers, postoffice clerks. Government examinations in Atlanta November 17. Free scholarships. Write Government Civil Service Instructors, Dept. 10, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

LADIES—Be self-supporting. Learn hairdressing, manicuring, facial massage, chiropody or electrolysis. Great demand for Moler graduates. Splendid pay after few weeks with us. Money earned from start. Call or write, Moler College, 53 W. Mitchell st.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

SELECT boarding at 352 Peachtree st. References exchanged. Phone 3236-J. Ivy.

EVERYTHING up to date; hot and cold baths, with every convenience; rates reasonable. 85 E. Hunter St

TWO young men or couple, August 1, to occupy large front rooms at 188 W. Peachtree. Miss Hart, Ivy 136.

BOARDERS WANTED—Traveling men and tourists stop at New Arlington Hotel, 95 Marietta st.; rooms 50c up; cafe attached; prompt service; rates reasonable; special rates for regular trade.

234 PEACHTREE STREET—Most delightful location for the summer; large, cool rooms, with every convenience. Choice table board.

COUPLE to board with private family. Beautiful room. Phone Ivy 1188.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—Houses, apartments and stores to rent. We rent for others; let us rent for you. B. M. Grant & Co., Empire building.

WANTED—To rent by September 1, modern bungalow in first-class residence section. Address Box No. 6, this paper.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

EXPERIENCED wholesale liquor salesman, capable earning good salary with exceptionally strong line straights and blends. Splendid prospects for building up. State age and qualifications. Address P. O. Box 171, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

NEAL BANK DEPOSITS BOUGHT.
15 EDGEWOOD AVENUE.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

IF YOU want a bargain in a farm call on or write to John M. Brown, Douglasville, Ga., R. F. D. No. 2.

WANTED—Farmers to buy our rich and fertile truck farms on Amelia island, surveyed in 5 acres and drained; hard roads, near town and beach. Come see them or write. Walter Schucht, Fernandina, Fla.

FOR SALE—271 acres good land on pike road, 200 cleared, well improved; fine pastures and water. Good community and school. B. H. McCorley, Somerville, Morgan County, Alabama.

I WILL sell at a bargain my entire farm lands, consisting of 10,000 acres of the finest farms in Georgia. J. D. Smith, 32 West Alabama street, or Candler place, Edgewood, Ga.

PALMISTRY.

MADAME DEL REY, the successful psychic palmist, advises you on love, family and business affairs, lawsuits, marriages, change speculations. Investments, lost articles, etc.; everything confidential. 174 South Pryor, near Fair street.

MEDICAL.

TRUSS-FITTING by an expert at John B. Daniel's, 34 Wall st. Largest stock in the south of abdominal supporters, elastic stockings, trusses, etc.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Dry pine blocks. Phones 2354. Alexander Lumber Co.

FOR SALE—Golden oak chiffonobe, good as new, cheap for cash if taken Monday. 288 Houston st., city.

LOWEST prices on furniture, rugs and art squares at Robison's, 27 E. Hunter street. Bell phone Main 1181.

BECHT PIANOS.
SUCCESSFULLY sold by us for the past 50 years. Becht Piano Co., 82 N. Forsyth street.

ONE second-hand Skinner & Wood double engine, size 8x12, 45-horse power; fly wheel 6 feet diameter, 10-inch face; 135 revolutions. Address Constitution.

MILL machinery for sale, making meal, grits and feed at a great sacrifice owing to ill health. Easy terms. Address Box 446, Tampa, Fla.

MUST have $10,000 by August 1. Will sell diamonds, watches and jewelry regardless of cost. D. A. Tobias, Inc., 9 East Alabama st.

FOR SALE—Box ball alley—48-foot box ball alley, good as new. For particulars, write J. W. Henderson, Mansfield, Ga.

$4,000—Stock in old-established local corporation guaranteed dividends 10 per cent, collateral security, no taxes. Investigation requested. Address "Lumber," care Constitution.

FOR SALE—One "Gurney" grocer's refrigerator, good as new; will sell at a bargain. Address Lock Box No. 66, LaGrange, Ga.

SECOND-HAND bicycles, cash or easy terms. Also new wheels. Repairing a specialty. D. Alexander, 169 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—A good depot carriage and large surrey and pair of good harness, all nearly new, at a great bargain. A. D. Adair, 1323 Empire.

IRON SAFES.
FOR SALE—Complete line of Victor manganese steel screw door bank safes and Herring-Hall-Marvin fireproof safes. Expert safe opening and repairing. Howard Safe and Vault Co., 95 N. Pryor street, Atlanta.

WE HAVE on hand a large stock of all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, lath, sash, doors and blinds. We manufacture everything that goes in a building; can deliver promptly and save you money on any kind of building material. Get our prices. Bell phones 5160 and 2354; Atlanta phones 2354 and 2008. City sales office, 614 Empire Bldg. Alexander Lumber Co., So. Pryor st. and Southern railroad.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

1 Erie City 80 H. P. boiler; fair condition.
1 20x42 Greene engine, automatic, excellent condition.
1 40 H. P. Ball engine, automatic; good condition.
1 30 H. P. Liddell engine, automatic; good condition.
1 5 H. P. engine; good condition.
2 feed pumps, 1 steam, the other belt-driven.
1 36-inch Opner Lapper with automatic feed.
24 Deliveries H. & B. drawing, elec. stop, met. top roll.
3 112-spindle 8x4-inch fly frames.
1 136-spindle 7x3½-inch fly frames.
10 208-spindle spinning frames, 2¾-inch gauge.
1 Culver band machine, makes 9 bands at a time.
2 180-spindle (single rail) Easton & B. Spoolers.
2 80-spindle (double rail) Spoolers.
1 2162-end Denn wrapper, with two deliveries.
2 Hopedale Section Warpers, 420 ends.
5 beaming frames, nearly new.
41 Stafford 40-inch looms, with 2 and 3 harness cams.
160 Stafford 40-inch looms, with dobbies.
1 Elliot & H. brusher and 1 folder.
2 Warp dyeing machines.
1 set drying cans, 40-inch wide.
1 hand-power baling press.
Also shafting, hangers, etc.
Apply to
CHARLOTTE COTTON MILLS,
Charlotte, N. C.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

CALL for our rent bulletins. McLendon Bros. & Lochridge, 14 Auburn avenue.

CALL, write or phone for our rent bulletin. Ralph O. Cochran, 19 S. Broad.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

GET our Weekly Rent Bulletin, giving fairly good description of everything we have for rent. Phone 618. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 12 Auburn avenue.

GET our rent bulletin. We rent everything. Call, write or phone. Second floor Empire Bldg. Both phones 426.

B. M. GRANT & CO.

FOR RENT—7-room cottage, all conveniences; large lot, cherted street, tile walk. 53 Milledge ave. W. W. Brown, 607 Austell.

FOR RENT—Ten-room brick house, furnished or unfurnished, all modern conveniences, on Peachtree street. 304 Century building.

AN 8-room cottage in excellent condition with all conveniences and suitable for two small families, if desired. Nice shaded lot, east front. 75 Crew street, corner Rawson. One block from Crew street school. Apply at premises.

FOR RENT—Nice 10-room house on North ave; convenient to car line; elegant neighborhood. E. H. Barnett, 701 Equitable Bldg.

FOR RENT—Eight-room home, best section of W. Peachtree; cheap at $75; buyers, but not agents, call Main 3812.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS at 210 Spring st. Phone Ivy 3206-J.

BOARDERS WANTED—One beautifully furnished room with board; accommodations first-class. 283 Peachtree street.

ELEGANT, newly-furnished rooms for housekeeping; every convenience. 83 W. Peachtree st.

ONE room, private bath, steam heat, and one front room. 169 Washington street. Phone Main 5365-J.

ELEGANTLY furnished room for two gentlemen; every convenience; reasonable. 83 W. Peachtree st.

DELIGHTFUL ROOM, best residence section, private home; every convenience; excellent meals close by. Ivy 1294-J.

EVERYTHING up to date; hot and cold baths, with every convenience; rates reasonable 35 E. Hunter St.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

OUTSIDE office, tenth floor, Candler bldg. Can sublease for one year for $20 per month. Regular rate $25. Apply A. D. McGaughey & Co., 305-6 Century bldg.

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—Best store house in Cartersville. Geo. W. Satterfield, Cartersville, Ga.

FOR RENT—DESK SPACE.

FOR RENT—Office space, show window and storage. 166 Peachtree st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE and loans, 214 Empire Bldg. Bell 602; Atlanta 2019. L. M. Harrison & Co.

IF IT is real estate you want to buy or sell, it will pay you to see me. A. Graves, 16½ N. Broad street.

SEVEN ACRES. SOUTH KIRKWOOD.

THE handsomest building site around Atlanta. Peyton Douglas, 1003 Candler bldg. Telephone Main 1746.

FOR SALE—247 North Boulevard. Owner wishes to sell home. Two-story, 9 rooms, with two bathrooms. Practically new and in excellent condition. Servant's house and formal garden, beautiful shade, convenient to school and two car lines. Terms. Address G. C. S., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—280 acres land, 8 room, 2-story brick house; 4-room, 2-story brick; brick spring house. Geo. W. Satterfield, Cartersville, Ga.

THREE or more acres, near East Lake, with fine 10-room, new, colonial house, outbuildings; cars stop at door, electric lights, with large spring; very desirable for residence or sanitarium. Apply 32 Carnegie Place. Phone Ivy 2270-L.

NEW 6-room cottage; nice, elevated lot 75x130 feet, on Copenhill ave.; water, sewer, electric lights, (now gas). Price, $3,250. net. Atlanta Phone 3548.

BY OWNER, modern 2-story, 8-room home, with reception hall, deep lot, on Elizabeth street, Inman Park. Great bargain if sold in a few days. Phone Ivy 3938-L.

TWO large beautiful Decatur lots for sale at a bargain or will exchange them for Atlanta property. Splendid shade and fine location. Address the owner, R. L. F., Constitution office.

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

FOR RENT—Two modern, 5-room flats, Nos. 28 and 28-A Walker street, $25 each. Apply 32 Walker street. Atlanta phone 2389.

FOR RENT—Lower apartment in Baltimore block, consisting of 3 rooms on first floor, one room on second floor and 2 basement rooms; all in good condition; freshly painted and papered; good back yard and all conveniences. Rent reasonable. Call Bell phone 13 Decatur, or write P. O. Box 63.

ONE 5-r. apartment, possession Aug. 1; one 4-r. apartment, possession Sept. 1; in the Stafford, 32 Carnegie Place. Very desirable, well-kept, steam heat, new, quiet, modern, all conveniences. Apply apartment first floor left. Ivy 2270-L.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES.

COMPLETELY furnished modern home, with large, shady lot, 3 blocks from car line, Marietta, Ga. Address M. A. R., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

W. A. FOSTER AND RAYMOND ROBSON,
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND LOANS.
12 S. BROAD ST., ATLANTA, GA.

ON one of the prettiest blocks on Jackson street, not far from North avenue, a brand-new, 2-story, 8-room residence. Has all the modern conveniences, including furnace; beautiful hardwood floors. We consider this place cheap for $7,150. Can arrange reasonable terms—say $1,000 cash. See Mr. Dobbins.

ON the corner of two good streets, on the north side, a lot which will subdivide into ten lots. Properly improved, this property will pay a return of 15 per cent on the investment, and will sell readily at a nice profit. See Mr. Eve.

ON a corner of a good south side street, a store and dwellings, showing a rental of $44 per month net. A good rental proposition for $4,150, part cash. See Mr. Hook.

ONE block from Georgia avenue, a nearly new cottage of 5 rooms and halls. Has city water and gas. We have a sacrifice price of $1,800 on this place; $500 less than it cost in 1907. Get busy, if you want a bargain. See Mr. Weissinger.

NEAR the Tenth street school and Piedmont park, a beautiful east front lot, 60x175 to alley, covered with oak shade, perfect elevation and drainage. Price $3,150. See Mr. Dobbins.

200 FEET frontage on Southern railway, with sidetrack on the property; 150 feet on McDaniel street, with a store, coal and wood yard, now renting for $47.50 per month. For a quick cash sale, $5,500. See Mr. Eve.

WAVERLY WAY, INMAN PARK—Brand-new and up-to-date 5-room cottage. Has everything that goes to make up a modern home. Nice lot, 65x138 feet. Price $5,500; $1,000 cash, balance monthly. See Mr. Dobbins.

FOR EXCHANGE

WANTED—Automobile in exchange for nearly new upright piano; will give or take difference in cash. Address, with full particulars, Automobile, P. O. Box 132, City.

WANTED—To exchange good upright piano for anything of value; would consider horse and buggy, real estate or diamond. What have you to trade? Address, with full particulars, Commercial, P. O. Box 596, City.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

EMPIRE BOARDING STABLE, for good service and first-class attention to stock. First-class repairing, scientific horseshoeing. Bell phone 61, Atlanta 196.

LOST.

LOST—Black leather purse, containing some money and cards. Please leave at Piedmont hotel and receive reward. E. Rosenbaum.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

THE BEAUTIFUL KIRKPATRICK HOME AT KIRKWOOD PLACED WITH US EXCLUSIVELY.

FOR SALE.

IT'S one of the loveliest homes in our suburbs. Has a 12-room house that cost $10,000 or more to build. The front yard is a picture of loveliness. It contains about three acres and a grove of magnificent forest oaks. The house sets in the middle of a grove of oaks containing six acres. There are 21 acres in the entire property and when you look from the trolley line right into it you see a charming home. It's an ideal suburban home for a gentleman of exquisite taste and should appeal to the most fastidious.

E. RIVERS REALTY CO.,
8 West Alabama St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—In every city in Georgia, agents to represent the silent Selden car, made by George B. Selden, inventor of gasoline engine. The Selden Car Co. of Georgia, 41 Ivy st., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

THE HOTEL WINDSOR, situated in Americus, Georgia, containing fourteen stores, all necessary sample rooms, one hundred and ten bed rooms, elevator, open roof garden, parlors and writing rooms, together with all furniture, piano and fixtures complete. Prospective purchasers are respectfully referred to John B. Felder, Americus, Ga., or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD WHEATLEY,
Receiver.

SEND us your plans. We will list the materials and tell you what your house will cost and save you money on all of your material. Have a large stock on hand and manufacture everything that goes in a building. City sales office, 614 Empire Bldg. Alexander Lumber Co., So. Pryor and Southern railway.

TO CONTRACTORS and prospective builders: Our city sales office is 614 Empire Bldg. Our planing mill, factory and yards are located corner So. Pryor st. and Ridge ave. Before placing your order for material would be glad to show you our stock and the quality of material we manufacture and the facilities we have for manufacturing all kinds of building material, interior trimmings and, in fact, everything that goes in a building. Come out to see us. Alexander Lumber Co., So. Pryor and Southern railway.

FOR RENT—STORES.

For Rent—Stores.

CORNER Courtland and Edgewood, three of the prettiest and best located stores on the street. They are beauties and are in the right place for any business. Three blocks from Peachtree. 20x60 each. $35 per month.

65½ W. MITCHELL ST.—This is the best basement in town; well lighted and ventilated; 4,000 square feet; attractive entrance; alley in rear. Will finish to suit tenant. $100.

197 Whitehall street, 25x50	$40.00
760 Marietta street, 25x50	15.00
148 Mangum street, 20x50	31.50
230 Auburn avenue, 30x50	15.60
62 Carroll street	11.45
222 Houston street	12.50
Corner Merritts and Nutting st.	35.00

M. L. THROWER,
Real Estate.
39 N. Forsyth Street.

Bell Phone 1450; Standard Phone 164.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

WHITEHALL PROPERTY.

THE biggest contract in Dixie history has been made. The architect has drawn the plans; nature has signed the bonds, and 200,000 human beings are at work on the foundation of the south's greatest structure, Atlanta. The best material on the face of the earth is being used.

Fools laugh at the truth, but wise men gather knowledge.

When the plans were finished, the contracts signed, the bonds given to build the Terminal station and the Candler building and the foundations were worked on for months and months, and pictures of the magnificent structures were published almost daily in the papers, the thoughtless and even the prudent refused to believe what the buildings meant, and the wise ones could not and would not believe values had been enhanced until they saw the building in accurate use; then they awoke.

You hear the so-called Wise One talk what he could have bought. Though he never tells you that there is $1,000 now seeking investment to every $1 that was here then.

The matchmakers thought, then, when they were acquainted with a $10,000 beauty, they had reached the limit and proceeded to marry off what they called an heiress.

Lo! and behold, what a change! There are cooks and people now who take in washing with a great deal more. The matchmaker of today will not look at a $10,000 beauty in certain circles. Nothing under a $1,000,000 beauty is considered.

Atlanta bank clearings are over $30,000,000 a month and are climbing by the thousands; there was a time when they were not $100,000, and only climbed by the hundreds.

The ox cart has given way to the automobile and to the man in the flying machine. In 10 years the automobile will look like the ox cart.

The pupil of the business eye of Atlanta real estate will soon sell for $10,000 a front foot. You can't buy now in the block on either side of 39 and 41 Whitehall street, through to Broad street, for $6,000 a front foot.

I will sell 39 and 41, which have the frontage of 42½ feet on Whitehall, on nine years' time at 5 per cent, at $5,000 a foot.

This is a 3-story brick building, 175 feet deep, to Broad street, and at expiration of old lease for $9,300, this property can be easily made to rent at $18,000 per year.

Virtually a one-story shed with 20 feet front, near this property, a few months ago was mortgaged for $75,000, not half the amount of frontage I offer, with a 3-story brick.

With a $200,000 building, this property will pay 10 per cent on $1,000,000.

If you want one of the best investments see me.

W. E. WIMPY,
263 Peachtree Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE latest civil service course by mail for $5.00. We guarantee you to pass. College of Tutors, 306 Lowndes Bldg.

SAWTELL SCHOOL OF MILLINERY. Regular millinery training school. Write for catalogue, 40½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ACCOMMODATIONS IN NEW YORK.

ACCOMMODATIONS for southerners visiting New York; rates reasonable; with or without board; near Madison square. 38 West 26th st.

FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILES.

1908 WHITE STEAMER, model K, 7-passenger; top, glass front; guaranteed to be like new; subject to examination. Price $1,750. Walden W. Shaw Company, 21st and Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

Carter-Patterson Detective Ag'cy. 116 NASSAU ST., New York; Atlanta office, 130½ Peachtree st. Civil and criminal work. Bell telephone 2434 Main.

DOGS, BIRDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred pointer puppies, 9 weeks old. Address T. S. S., 44-46 West Alabama st., or phone 412.

PATENTS.

PATENT your ideas and make money. Send for my new book, "How to Get Them." Best service. Joshua R. H. Potts, lawyer, Washington, D. C., Chicago and Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

CLIFF ANSLEY. HENRY B. SCOTT.
ANSLEY & SCOTT,
Real Estate and Loans,
221 Century Building. Phone Main 5168.

$7,500 for pretty West Peachtree home. New, two-story house of 8 rooms with all modern conveniences and hardwood floors. Two nice servants' rooms and east front lot. The extension of the West Peachtree car line is already begun and it will help property on this street wonderfully. We also have several other nice homes for sale on West Peachtree.

$8,000 FOR pretty Juniper street home. House has eight large and one small room; also nice plunder room. Both gas and electric lights and piped for furnace. Good servant's room. Large, beautifully shaded lot, on very best part of the street. Can sell on very easy terms. Price reduced from $8,500.

WASHINGTON STREET, close in, 9-room house, furnace, gas and electric lights; east front; $7,250. Cost owner $8,000.

ANSLEY PARK LOT for $1,800, covered with trees; and adjoining a beautiful bungalow; south front, and lies perfectly. We also have a large list of other Ansley Park lots at different prices.

$2,750 FOR beautiful home at Decatur. Nice 8-room, 2-story house and fine large, shady, east front lot in fine neighborhood.

WE HAVE exclusive privilege of offering one of the prettiest homes in Inman Park, with vacant lot adjoining if desired. Hardwood finish, hot water plant for heating, bath on each floor, gas and electric lights.

GEO. P. MOORE,
9 AUBURN AVE.

$12,500—On Decatur street I have a lot 50x150 to railroad right-of-way. Can make terms, if you want it.

$5,000—On Marietta, near intersection of Bellwood avenue. Lot 60x200 feet to another street; this is a store location, and ready to improve with stores. It now has an 8-room house on it that can be moved to rear to front on good renting street. Can make terms.

$15,000—Whitehall street, running back to railroad, I offer 1,400 square feet. I can make easy terms, or would take a residence in as part payment. Value up to $6,000.

S. B. TURMAN & CO.

CHOICE, CLOSE-IN, NORTH SIDE, HIGH-GRADE RESIDENCE ACREAGE.

We are authorized to sell a 10-acre tract of beautiful oak grove property, between Piedmont avenue and Jackson street, and between Ponce de Leon avenue and Piedmont City park.

This property fronts five broad streets—can be subdivided into 47 large lots—and is beautifully shaded. Price will figure less than $600 per lot! Can you beat this anywhere? Lots within two blocks of this bring from $2,000 to $3,500 per lot! The streets are open and passable. Half of the lots can be sold so as to pay for the entire tract.

Please call at the office or send your own real estate agent to us. No information over the 'phone.

The property has never been on the market before, and no such opportunity can be had anywhere in the city of Atlanta.

Cor. Broad and Ala. Sts.

ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.

SOME of the lots bought at the auction of the almshouse property have been listed with us for re-sale at prices that make them a good investment. Some of these lots have already changed hands at good profits. And profits have been offered on lots which the owners do not care to sell. See Mr. Foster.

FOSTER AND RAYMOND ROBSON,
12 S. Broad Street.

I BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE.
H. C. STOCKDELL.

Will exchange new 8-room modern home between Peachtree and West Peachtree for a smaller one in or near same location. See me for terms.

I also have some high-grade central property for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR LOW prices on good material and prompt delivery, get our prices. We manufacture everything that goes in a building. Our customers are our best references. Give us a trial. City sales office, 614 Empire Bldg. Alexander Lumber Co., corner So. Pryor and Southern railroad.

LOT BARGAIN.

On Highland avenue, 225 feet this side of Ponce de Leon avenue, we have two beautiful grove lots, which are nicely elevated. Each lot is 45x225 feet to rear alley. There are no better lots to be had in the Druid Hill section. Price, $1,600 each, on reasonable terms.

B. M. GRANT & CO.,
Real Estate, Renting and Insurance,
203-4-5-6-7-8 Empire Building.
BEFORE RENTING, GET OUR LIST.

W. P. KELLY & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BUILDERS,
THIRD FLOOR PETERS BULIDING.
BELL PHONE M. 582.

GRANT PARK.

WE OFFER a beautiful cottage of 6 rooms, with modern conveniences, good section, Glenwood ave. This little house is beautifully proportioned. Lot nice sized and well drained. Terms easy. Price $3,650.

$250 CASH; $26 MONTH.

LOCATED in desirable section Grant park, a very cosy and pretty little cottage of 7 rooms, carries modern conveniences and is a good bargain. The monthly payments are really less than rental value. Price, $3,250.

W. P. KELLY & CO.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PICTURE FRAMES.

MADE TO ORDER. SMALL RENTS. LITTLE PROFITS. **YARBROUGH**
2½ Auburn Ave., Bell Phone 2075 Main.

CONTRACTOR.

W. M. WELLS,
CABINET MAKER; contractor. 106 Edgewood avenue.

C. R. BENNETT.
PLUMBER, 2½ Auburn avenue. Phone M. 2721-J. Residence phone Ivy 3573-J.

JORDAN & KAY.
FURNITURE and house furnishings. Old furniture taken in part payment. 144 Auburn ave. Atlanta phone 1800.

HOTEL EMPIRE.
Next door to Union Station. Give us a trial. If not satisfied money refunded. Rates $1.00 up.

HOME FURNITURE.

GLOBE FURNITURE CO.,
39 AND 41 W. Mitchell st. Everything to furnish the home. Prices close, either cash or credit.

DENTIST.

DR. G. E. SEWELL.
SPECIALIST in extraction of teeth, over A. and P. Tea Store. Phone M. 1679, 73½ Whitehall.

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL.

AUTO Doctors.
AUTO School 175-177 W. Mitchell St.
AUTO see us do it and learn how it is done.

CONTRACTORS.

FOR crushed stone, rubber granite, sand blocks and curb, call Pine Mountain Granite Co., 1009 Century Bldg. Bell phone 1729.

BICYCLES AND SUPPLIES.

JOBBERS and dealers. Largest line in south. Agents wanted. Write for our catalog. Elyea-Austell Co.

PRESSING AND CLEANING.

Oriental Pressing Club, 49 N. Forsyth, Atlanta phone 2328. B. phone M. 826. Cleaning ladies' skirts 50c; men's suits 75c.

SHOE REPAIRING.

GWINN'S fine shoe repairing at cut prices. Work called for and delivered. Shoes repaired while you wait. Both phones.

LODGE SUPPLIES.

W. H. JOHNSON & CO., manufacturers of badges, seals, regalia and all lodge supplies. Write for catalogue. 131 Whitehall street.

PRESSING AND CLEANING.

WHITE PRESSING CO. Largest and most reliable in the south. 147 Peachtree st. Phones 2427.

FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.

WE CONTRACT for new work, repair leaks, handle creosote and roofing material. Walker Roofing Co., No. 4 E. Wall st. Main 4075-L. Atlanta 1915.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

COMPLETE and varied line. Dealers and repairers, get our catalog. Largest jobbers in south. G. J. tires. Elyea-Austell Co.

OPTICIANS.

MORRISON & CO., 392 Peachtree. Glasses fitted by latest and most improved methods. All work guaranteed.

BARBER SUPPLIES.

BARBER CHAIRS—Fixtures and supplies, shipped from Atlanta stock; time and freight charges saved. Write for catalogue. Matthews & Lively, 31 East Alabama. Phones 811, Atlanta, Ga.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

FRIDDELL BROS.,
House Painting and Wall Paper,
174 PEACHTREE STREET.
Bell phone 459 Ivy; Atlanta 3565.

Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Co.
Mfrs. auto., carriage and buggy tops, cushions, backs, storm aprons, etc. 759 Whitehall. Atlanta phone West 180. Write for cat. tf

Atlanta Bargain Exchange.
47 E. HUNTER ST.
List your bargains with us free of charge, or call on us for bargains. R. E. Lee, Mgr., phones 2379 Main; Atlanta 704.

SCREENS.

Moody & Holbrook, Fly Screens at live-and-let-live prices. 277 Edgewood avenue. Bell phone 1229 Ivy.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE STORAGE.
Each account in separate locked room.
Candler Warehouse Co.,
Phone 5569, 184 Marietta St.

CIGARS.

High-grade cigars. Box trade a specialty. Phone Ivy 466. Representative will call. Reynolds Bros., Aragon hotel.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES.

RETAILED AND REPAIRED.
ROUNTREE'S, 77 Whitehall Street.
Phones, Bell M. 1578; Atlanta 1654.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.

ROOFS, gutters, valleys and tin work of all kinds. Repair work a specialty. 113 Marietta st. Phones 5275. M. A. Shelton & Bro.

DYING AND CLEANING.

ATLANTA STEAM DYE AND CLEANING WORKS. Expert dyers. 53 Auburn Ave. Bell 1461-M. Atl. 954.

J. HARVEY BAKER,
TRANSFER, storage and furniture company, 399 Edgewood ave. Phones 1812 Ivy, Atlanta 908.

DR. BRUCE.
138½ Edgewood avenue, cancer and dropsy specialist. Phone, Atlanta 4270.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

PAUL BURKETT,
NO. 1 VIADUCT PLACE.
Umbrellas repaired and re-covered.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES SHARPENED.

ALL kinds thin wafer blades, 25c per dozen. Write for convenient mailing cartoon. The Tool Company, 58 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

JEWELERS.

I KEEP a nice line of diamonds, watches, clocks and silverware; low prices. Henry Muench, the "Peachtree Jeweler," 83 Peachtree street, successor to Muench & Beiersdorfer.

HOTELS.

KINGSTON HOTEL.
COOL, clean rooms, 50c and $1 per day; $2 to $3 per week. 10½ Trinity ave.

BICYCLES AND SUPPLIES.

ALEXANDER-SEEWALD COMPANY, the new bicycle store, 54 and 56 N. Pryor street. Bicycles, sundries, repairing, motorcycles, automobile supplies. Morgan & Wright Good Tires. Buggy and baby carriage tire specialists. Send for catalogue A.

PROFESSIONAL HORSESHOEING.

J. VON REEDEN.
NINE-TENTHS of ailments due to improper shoeing. Send to 40 Courtland street and note improvement.

ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED REPAIR SHOP.

Electric Construction Co.
WE OPERATE at 40 N. Broad st., Prudential Bldg., an up-to-date machine shop. Rewind armatures, rebuild electrical motors and dynamos. Expert workmen. Phones 378.

COTTON SEED HULLS—MEAL.

F. R. LOGAN & CO.
CAR LOTS delivered anywhere. Phone 3300.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

D. MORGAN.
HARNESS and saddles cheap. 135 Whitehall.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

R. J. Craig & Co.,
RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS,
166 WHITEHALL STREET.
WE sell all kinds of lumber and building material in any quantity. Large and small orders get the same attention. Bell phone 5043; Atlanta 1734. tf

ELECTRICAL FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES.

W. E. Carter Electric Co.,
ELECTRIC FANS! ELECTRIC FANS!
Desk and Ceiling. Right Prices.
12 Walton Street.

MASTER PLUMBER.

DAVID W. YARBROUGH,
MASTER PLUMBER.
Phones 1255. 20 E. Hunter St.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

South River Brick Co.
MANUFACTURERS of Chattahoochee building brick. Office 24 Walton St., Prudential Bldg. Bell phone 906 Main, Atlanta phone 493.

FRED R. MALONE,
CARPENTER, 62½ S. Forsyth. Phone M. 1187.

CLEANING AND DYEING.

SPECIALTY dry cleaning. Classical tailoring special. B. B. Brightwell, 3½ Peters st. Atlanta phone 5275.

EXPERT HORSESHOEING.

D. E. Youngblood & Co.
WE MAKE the shoe to fit the horse's foot; regular rates. 92 Edgewood ave. Bell 2744-J.

LANDSCAPE, GARDENING AND SODDING.

EXPERT opinions on landscaping; lawns renovated and sodded, shrubbery, flower beds, porch boxes, house and lawn decorations. Ponce de Leon Floral Co., office 520 4th Nat. Bank. Bell phone M. 3601.

VENTILATE.

WHY SUFFOCATE when you can ventilate? Phone us if you want that office, store, restaurant or any kind of room ventilated, and we will do the rest. Moncrief Furnace Co., Heating and Ventilating. Both phones. Atlanta, Ga.

PRINTUP & GAY.
MANUFACTURERS office fixtures; also carpenter and cabinet work. 60½ S. Forsyth.

FIREPROOF STORAGE.

WE STORE household goods and pianos. Wafehouse 235 Edgewood ave. Office 12 Auburn ave. John J. Woodside.

COAL.

"WE MINE OUR OWN COAL; EVERY TON IS THE SAME; PRICE NO HIGHER THAN 'NEAR JELLICO.' KEILEY FUEL COMPANY. PHONES 3585."

$50,000

BROAD RIVER GRANITE COMPANY.
First Mortgage, 30-Year, 6 Per Cent Gold Coupon Bonds. Central Bank and Trust Corporation, Trustee.

THESE bonds are dated July 1, 1909, and mature July 1, 1939; principal and interest payable in gold, at New York or Atlanta. They are secured by a closed first mortgage on property valued at more than twice the bonded debt and net earnings are nearly three times the fixed charges. The total issue, authorized and outstanding, is $50,000. Having disposed of the greater part of these bonds at private sale, we own and offer the unsold balance, subject to prior disposal, at 95 1-2 and accrued interest, yielding more than

6½% Income.

Temporary trust certificates will be delivered pending the preparation and execution of the engraved bonds. A copy of the Trust Deed securing this issue may be seen at our office. Full particulars upon application.

Hillyer Investment Co.

BONDS WM. HURD HILLYER, Secretary and Treasurer Candler Building, Atlanta STOCKS

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

EDWIN P. ANSLEY,
Real Estate.
69-71 North Forsyth St.
Phones: Bell 1304; Atlanta 363.

WE HAVE one of the most elegant homes in the city, located in the choicest section of Peachtree street, that we are instructed to sell at once. There are satisfactory reasons why this place must be sold, and if you are in the market for one of the swellest homes in the city, see us at once. Opportunities of this kind are very rare.

ANSLEY PARK LOTS are selling very fast, and you will have to hurry if you are looking for the choicest investments to be found anywhere, or you will be too late. Look at lots 10, 11 and 12, in block 12, on the Prado; then call at our office and talk the matter over with us. Seven new homes are going to be built right away on sites adjacent to these lots.

THAT beautiful home of Mr. McClesky, at Decatur, Ga., is on the market for sale, and must be sold within the next week.

SALES DEPARTMENT:
J. H. EWING, Manager.
PAUL F. VOSE, Ass't Manager.
J. W. Mayson, Howard V. Wilcox,
E. Hardeman, S. C. Little,
J. Hope Tigner, W. B. McCain.

MONEY TO LOAN

LOANS on Atlanta real estate, 1 to 5 years. Lowest rates. John Carey, 18 E. Alabama st., Century building.

MORTGAGE LOANS on Atlanta real estate. Established since 1889. S. B. Turman & Co., cor. Broad and Ala. sts.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount; 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

MORTGAGE loans on Atlanta real estate at 6 per cent, from $2,000 to $50,000. Dunson & Gay, 409 Equitable.

WEYMAN & CONNORS,
ESTABLISHED 1892.
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.

CONFIDENTIAL loans on diamonds and jewelry. D. A. Tobias, Inc., 9 E. Alabama street.

MONEY to lend on real estate in Atlanta and vicinity. Thomas-Small Investment Co., 529 Candler bldg.

MONEY to loan on real estate. Lowest rates; buy purchase money notes. Chas. Herman, Room 202 Temple Court.

5 PER CENT AND 6 PER CENT. MONEY to loan; 1 to 5 years, or repayable monthly. W. B. Smith, 708 4th National Bank bldg.

QUICK loans made on Atlanta and suburban property at 5, 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Any amount. Will advance money while you are building. Phones 5488 T. C. Conway, 412 Peters bldg.

NOTES OF SALARIED PEOPLE AND business concerns bought without security; cheapest rates, easiest payments. Offices in 66 principal cities. D. H. Tolman, 524 Austell Bldg.

UNLIMITED MONEY
AT 5 and 6 per cent on first-class property.
DE FOOR & LYLE,
211 and 212 Empire Bldg.

NEW LOAN COMPANY.
THE LOAN department of the Prudential Insurance Company, represented by Charles H. Black, 212 and 213 Empire building. Low rates on well-located Atlanta property.

MONEY—Unlimited amount, 5 to 6 per cent, which we are lending for a large eastern concern for 5 years, privilege of repaying $100 or multiples thereof on any interest date. Repaying privilege not compulsory. Loans accepted promptly. W. A. Foster and Raymond Robson, 12 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL.

HAIR DRESS, shampoo and manicuring, facial and scalp treatment, complete line of hair goods. Earl & Bailey, 70½ Peachtree.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstructions. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

Divorce Day for Felton.

Macon, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—Judge W. H. Felton will hear divorce cases in the superior court tomorrow. A jury has been called and all the business before the court in this line will be disposed of. No jury will be used in the July term of the court except for the divorces that are up for disposition. This will be the principal business.

Portable Battery Fan.

(From August Popular Mechanics.)

An electric fan, which rises from a jar like a plant and is driven by a battery within the jar, is the invention of a Philadelphia physician. It can be picked up and set on a table or chair in any room, and is carried from place to place as its services are demanded. The electric battery will drive it fifty hours without recharging, and as this can be recharged for 50 cents, the cost for power is but one cent an hour as compared to the three cents an hour that direct current from an electric light service would cost. The price of such an outfit is about $15.

MANY MEASURES ASK ATTENTION

Continued from Page 1.

He has not raised a hand to line up a vote on one side or the other, declare his closest confidante.

Columbus Water Power Bill.

The row over the Columbus water power matter has not yet been definitely settled. It promises to bob up again. The attorneys for the City Mills, of Columbus, are determined, if possible, to prevent the Columbus Power Company from laying their four-feet pipe into the pond of the latter. Marked copies of a Columbus newspaper, going into full details concerning the case, were laid upon the desk of each member Saturday. A. W. Cozart, attorney for the City Mills, in discussing the case, called attention to the minority report in the house against this measure, known as house bill 66. He said:

"This bill is traceable to the Columbus Power Company, which is trying to get the legislature to deprive us of our water rights. This is the third effort they have made to get such legislation through. The two previous efforts were unsuccessful. This present bill is a slightly modified reproduction of their former measures. It remains to be seen whether the house of representatives will side with the majority or the minority of the special judiciary committee."

The Minority Report.

The minority report submitted by the general judiciary committee follows:

"The bill is a general bill, and its sole object is to permit a certain corporation to condemn the property of another corporation in Columbus, Ga., and to adjust the differences betweeen said corporations, which we deem to be a matter for the courts and not for the legislature. The bill is far-reaching and by passing it we may enable one company to do a great wrong to another. Furthermore, from the state of facts submitted we are not satisfied that there is any public exigency which justifies such legislation. Respectfully submitted,

"Signed, B. M. Turnipseed, M. E. Pope, W. T. Tuggle, J. H. Alley, J. H. Roberts, C. H. Porter, M. C. Tarver, H. B. Moss.

DEATH HAS CALLED TO MRS. DANDRIDGE

She Was the Daughter of President Zachary Taylor.

Winchester, Va., July 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Dandridge, daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States, and sister-in-law of the first Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at her home here today, aged 83 years.

Valuable Library Nucleus.

Macon, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—Attorney Arthur Dasher has given the first books for the beginning of a library for the apprentice school for the boys of the Central Railway shops. Master Mechanic W. H. Fetner and the boys have extended thanks for two volumes of "Modern Methods of Shop Practice." The boys will soon have a valuable library for the apprentice school.

Smokeless Powder Hurts Rifle.

Following a target practice at Fort DeSoto, Florida, a private jammed a cleaning rag in the barrell. An attempt to drive it out with a rod and hammer only made it become wedged still harder. Five blank cartridges also failed to budge it, but a ball cartridge discharged into the barrel ended with the result shown. The barrell was split nearly its entir length. Popular Mechanics for Augus contains a picture of private and burst gun.



LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE.

This negligee is made of a dainty pink and white lawn. The edges are trimmed with pink and white embroidered edging set on with a narrow pink band.

This pattern is cut in six sizes, 32 to 42 bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. Price of Pattern 409 is 10 cents.

No. 409.

Name .....

Address .....

Size ....

Fill out blank and send to Pattern Department of this newspaper.

WITH VIVID PHRASE AND VERIFIED FIGURES, AGASSIZ DISPLAYS GEORGIA'S CORNUCOPIA TO THE WORLD

Talented Student of Commercial and Industrial Progress Gives Georgia, in Current "National" Magazine, Squarest Publicity Deal She Has Yet Had.

By Samuel W. Dibble.

Statistics and argument, glorified and made tempting with the magic of imagination and the charm of phrase are brought into requisition by Garnault Agassiz, in the August issue of "The National Magazine," to the end of giving the development and the possibilities of Georgia the squarest deal in national publicity they have enjoyed in many a day.

Mr. Agassiz has spent six months in the state, in a painstaking and exhaustive study of its political, economic and industrial attributes.

The result of his penetrating investigation is seen in one of the most exact and satisfying estimates of this commonwealth ever given to the reading world of America.

Sparing neither labor nor expense, he has run the fine-tooth comb of alert intelligence over the assets, the promise and the performance of the state.

His findings constitute nothing less than an astonishing big mirror, reflecting accurately the greatness of Georgia in a way that must rivet the attention of the nation while amazing Georgians themselves with the bulking largeness of their own birthright.

The Pre-Eminence of Georgia.

The opening sentences of Mr. Agassiz sound the keynote to his constructive narrative. In them he gives preeminence in the south to the destiny of Georgia. Here they are:

"Southward the wave of commerce spreads its way. The capitalist, the promoter, the scientist in every field, and the homeseeker, eager for new fields of conquest, are answering at last the call for so many years unheard. The land of cotton is becoming famous for more than its storied past. The value of its minerals, its forests, its farm products and its waterways is focusing at last the attention of the world. The new south reflects once more the pristine greatness of the old—the hour of its development is at hand.

"And in this promised development no state should have a greater share than 'Glorious Old Georgia,' the last settled of the original thirteen states, and the largest east of the Mississippi, for Georgia, with her cotton, her peaches, and diversified agriculture, her gold and other metals, her coal and iron, her bauxite and magnesium, her marbles, granites and clay, her lumber and her naval stores, her waterways and water powers, has more natural resources, perhaps, than any other state in the south.

"The Georgia of today is a wonderful state, indeed. While her per capita wealth is not so high as immediately preceding the civil war—when the negro was not a factor in the civil life—it has increased over a hundred per cent in the last forty years, a truly remarkable showing when it is remembered that in the same period her population has increased over 125 per cent. The assessed value of the taxable property of Georgia for 1908 reached the enormous total of $700,000,000, which, property seldom being returned at more than 60 per cent of its true value, means that this property has a value of over a billion dollars.

"The present actual wealth of the state of Georgia, including taxed and untaxed property, can be placed conservatively at over a billion and a half dollars."

These are his premises. From them, he proceeds to the elaboration of a story with the holding-power of romance, yet practical and authenticated to the finest detail.

Soundness in Fundamentals.

With due attention to order, the writer begins his task with a condensation of the financial solidarity of the state, giving the marvelous increase in the number of state and national banks, indicating the conservative yet progressive methods that have characterized the history of finance in Georgia, and pointing out the relatively able manner in which the state rode out the recent financial flurry.

He then analyzes the safeguards here thrown around insurance companies as in contradistinction to the lax methods of some other states, and sets forth the advancing tide of applied interest in the proper sort of education.

The reader may differ with Mr. Agassiz's personal views with regard to the manner in which Georgia raises her school funds, deeming that he has not fully investigated the manner of administration. But that is a minor detail.

The main point is that he has caught the spirit of aggressiveness with which the people are turning to a practical solution of the educational problem.

Railroad Progress and "Baiting."

Mr. Agassiz comments upon the wonderful development of transportation facilities in Georgia, but believes the state will not rise to its true deserts in this direction, until it liberalizes its attitude toward great corporations.

He deprecates the "demagogic" agitation of the past, and holds that if ever Georgia indorses a policy inimical to outside capital and labor, she "will stand in the light of her own development."

He reviews the political history of the state, and the revolution of sentiment during the past two years, and argues benefit to the state from the present status and chastened public opinion.

King Cotton's Promise.

Upon the agricultural promise and performance of Georgia, Mr. Agassiz waxes eloquent. He designates the wonderful versatility of the state's soil, resources, the fertility of its lands and the admirable nature of its climate.

He outlines the inception and the growth of cotton production, and sets forth interestingly the part this state plays in providing civilization with one of its most indispensable commodities.

The poetical complexion of some of his passages is markedly beautiful. He has also given conscientious study to the reconstruction era, and his tribute to the bravery with which Georgians set about the retrieval of their war-blasted fortunes is simple, but comprehending.

Our Manufacturing Progress.

Mr. Agassiz devotes some space to the development and the future of cotton milling in Georgia. He gives to the philanthropy of mill owners considerable instrumentality in lessening illiteracy in Georgia, and in softening the lot of Georgia children and adults in the rural districts, once isolated from the advantages of civilization.

The problem of education in north Georgia, and the peculiar virility of the rugged race inhabiting the mountain solitudes comprises one of the most forceful and picturesque sections of Mr. Agassiz's article.

Peaches and pecans come in for an accurate study and appraisal, and he points out how these industries have helped expand the state's wealth, and how they must figure in its future growth.

What he says regarding the founding and the future of the tobacco industry in Georgia will come as a revelation to many people in this state.

Our Mineral Assets.

Particular attention is paid the mineral advantages of the state, marble and granite, gold and kaolin, bauxite and cement.

The developed and the potential water power at the disposal of the present and future manufacturer is outlined in succinct fashion.

The current article touches only the highlights in the possibilities and the achievements of the state. A second that is to follow will deal more exhaustively with the manufacturing destiny, the cities, and the water power promise of the state.

As it stands, however, Mr. Agassiz has compiled a summary of Georgia's practical advantages that should be of enormous material benefit to her people.

We need not be ashamed to go before the nation with the impressive display he makes of those gifts and qualifications wherewith Georgians should levy tribute on advancement and prosperity.

KEPT HER GRANDCHILD TIED TO A DOOR KNOB

An aged, wrinkled, old white woman was arraigned in the police court Saturday morning on the charge of treating in an inhumane manner her little 5-year-old granddaughter. It was one of the most pitiful cases of the kind ever tried by Recorder Broyles.

Mrs. Mary Glenn, that was the old woman's name, lives at 25 Bradley street. She had kept tied up by her hands to a door knob her little granddaughter for hours and hours at a time. While other little tots were outside playing with their doll-babies under the shade trees, this poor child was kept tied to the door knob, and it sobbed and sobbed, until at times it tried to go to sleep, and was suddenly awakened by feeling the weight of its tired little body on the hands that were fastened with cords.

One might think that this old grandmother was trying to correct the child because it was very wayward, and because she loved it. But, no; for the old woman stood up in the police court and exclaimed:

"I hate the brat!"

The child was not in court, for the father had run away with it in order to keep out of court himself. There never was a 5-year-old child that had a more eventful and at the same time more pitiful history. The mother was in court, and she told the story.

A year ago, J. W. Glenn, the son of Mrs. Mary Glenn, lived in Alabama with his wife and one little daughter. The woman became ill, and it was feared she was going to die with consumption. While she was sick in bed, the father went into the courts and secured some kind of papers which took the little girl from her mother. Glenn came to Atlanta and went to live with his mother at 25 Bradley street. The child's mother soon followed, but she was not allowed to have anything to do with her daughter, the man claiming that the courts had given the child to him.

So the old grandmother, a woman who should have loved the little girl and tenderly cared for her, treated her most cruelly.

When the old woman said she "hated the brat," Recorder Broyles remarked: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself, an old woman like you, almost ready for the grave, to mistreat your own grandchild; and, if I hated it, I certainly would not tell anybody about my feelings. I am going to confine you in the station house for seven days. Maybe that will make you treat little children more kindly."

So the old woman will stay a week behind the bars.



You Have Wondered

At least, we suppose you have wondered whether Governor Joseph M. Brown, Ex-Governor Hoke Smith, and Railroad Commissioner McLendon would ever get together.

Well, they have.

This may surprise you, but you will find it is true if you will go to your newsdealer, hand him 10c, and ask for a of the AUGUST number of

Ten Cents The Copy **Uncle Remus's Home Magazine** One Dollar By the Year

FOUNDED BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

CARLOAD OF BRICKS SOLD FOR A DOLLAR

Brick Company Charged With Enlarging Cars After Making Such Contract.

Charging a violation of contract, A. P. Woodward and Mrs. Catharine S. Woodward have filed an injunction in the superior court against the Palmer Brick Company, which has offices in the Fourth National bank building.

The injunction seeks relief for rents said to be due on the 33-odd acres of clay land owned by the petitioners, near the Chattanoochee river, which was leased to the company in 1896 for a period of twenty years.

Judge Pendleton signed a temporary restraining order preventing the removal of any improvements from the property until a hearing for permanent injunction, the date for which was set down for September 6.

The petitioners allege that when the lease was made the company represented to them that clay sufficient to make 1,000 brick would bring 12½ cents, and that if more than $100 worth of clay was used in a month, the excess should be paid at this rate.

Later, the petitioners state that the company represented to them that a carload of clay would make 8,000 brick, and an agreement was made that the settlement should thereafter be at the rate of $1 per carload.

The petitioners allege that after this the company changed the size of its cars so that each car had a capacity of between 10,000 and 15,000 brick, and that each car went at the flat rate of a dollar each. The petitioners claim that the company is indebted to them in the sum of $8,407 for surplus amounts of clay and rents. H. C. Erwin and Dorsey, Brewster, Howell & Heyman represent the petitioners.

Squirrels as Gluttons.

(From The Scotsman.)

I once came upon several squirrels in a wood feasting on the fragments left by a large picnic party. They had gorged themselves so much that I could easily have caught them as they flopped up the trees nearest. They looked as though they had been finishing the dregs of the beer bottles, as well as eating the cakes and other things.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending July 24, 1909. Persons calling for same will please say "advertised" and give date. One cent will be charged for each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Jewel Askew, Miss Rosa Allan, Miss Ada Allen, Miss Mary Allen Lillie M Adams, Mary Appling, Ullar Adams, Mrs M L Armstrong Mrs Ad Allen Mrs Aron.

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D—Mrs Alma Davis, Mrs Carrie Demos, Mrs Rin Dillard.

E—Mrs. Sarah Ellis, Mrs Mattey Ellam.

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H—Miss Kittie Hicks, Miss Ida Hollingsworth, Miss Sarah Holmes (2), Miss Lillian Van Hadelu, Miss Belle Haynes, Miss M Hill, Miss Jessie May Haynes, Miss Fleasth Hasde, Miss Emma Hiram, Miss Jennie Henderson, Mis Clarie Herta, Miss Emma Hawthorne, Miss Emma Hunter, Miss Millie B Hightower, Mrs Mattie Hawthorne, Mrs Lula Hill, Mrs Fannie Mrs Fannie Hillman, rMs H H Harris, Mrs F G Hammond, Mrs J R Haney, Mrs William Heberling, Mrs Belle Hooter 4, Mrs Sathrer Harthries, Mrs W M Hall, Mrs Blanch Hutchings, Mrs Phebe Hayes, Mrs Suere Hollins, Mrs Blanch Hawes, Mrs L F Holley, Mrs L R Hewitt.

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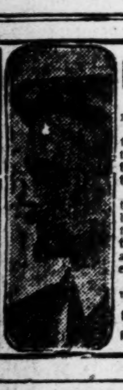
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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county, granted at the June Term, 1909, will be sold before the Court House door of said county, on the first Tuesday in August next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of the estate of Milo P. Kellogg deceased, to wit: An undivided one-half interest in all that tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Atlanta and part of Land Lot No. 81 in the 14th District of originally Henry, now Fulton County, commencing at a point on the northeastern side of Marietta street, 50 feet northwesterly from the northeastern corner of Marietta and Wallace streets, and running thence northwesterly along the northeastern side of Marietta street, 50 feet, and extending back northeasterly with same width as front, 100 feet, more or less; the house situated thereon being known as No. 709 Marietta street. Terms cash.

R. M. GANN,
Administrator of estate of Milo P. Kellogg, deceased.

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My work on Diseases of Men, representing 30 years' experience with these difficult and delicate cases, is now ready. Treats on Syphilis (Blood Poison), Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, Sexual Hygiene, Impotence, etc.; also various Health essays, including one on Brain and Nerve Exhaustion. Those who will appreciate honest, conscientious service, without glittering promises and guarantees that mean nothing but disappointment, may consult me free of charge. Office hours—8 a. m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 1. Copy will be sent sealed on request. Address or call on

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Farms and Farmers

Address all letters intended for this Department to Col. R. J. Redding, Editor of Farms and Farmers Department, Griffin, Georgia

"Fodder-Pulling Time."

From the latter part of July, throughout August and part of September, includes the period during which, in the south, there is a greater expenditure of "sweat and muscle" and a smaller return of products than occurs at any period of the year. If not literally, it is figuratively a case of hog-shearing—"great cry and little wool." Of course, I refer to the work of so-called "fodder-pulling," the time-honored, midsummer pastime (?) of the south. There is no question about the value of well cured corn blades as a forage. There are few, if any, kinds of grass hay that are sweeter and more palatable and nutritious. It is a clean, wholesome product, free from dirt and briars and weeds, and well suited for horses and mules and cattle. but my, my (as Sam Jones used to say) at what cost is it secured! But that is not all. Many farmers rely almost entirely on cured corn blades for their supply of roughage and very often it is either a meager supply, or of poor quality because of the frequent showers of rain that often occur during August—which is the month in which most of the "pulling" is done.

Think of the number of details and the total aggregate of hard work required to gather the crop of corn blades. The blades must be "pulled," tied in little bands," hung on the stalk, "taken up" and tied into bundles, hauled to the stack pole and stacked and then (later) to the barn or fodder pen—all done at the expense of muscle and sweat. Of all the operations on the farm the work of "pulling fodder" stands uniquely alone. It is a distinctly southern practice, a relicof the peculiar institution that went down at Appomatox in 1865. Perhaps I should say that it is peculiarly a cotton states practice, for the farmers don't do much of it in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and none at all north of that tier of "border" states.

Isn't it remarkable that no one has yet invented a machine to "pull fodder?" The operation stands uniquely as about the only one that has not been the subject of inventive genius.

In writing a year ago on this same topic I said:

"But maybe I had better qualify that statement. In truth invention has not stopped to consider even the one detail of pulling off the leaves. When I was one of a number of small boys in a county of middle Georgia we thought that the foreordained way to get our pockets full of chestnuts was to chunk down the burrs with sticks and stones. Didn't our fathers gather their fodder in a somewhat similar way? When the family moved to Lumpkin county (in 1849) the boys in that section showed us a better way. With sharp axes we cut down the chestnut trees and had only to pick up the nuts and fill our bags and baskets."

So the progressive farmers of the northern and middle regions showed us how to save our fodder to wit: By cutting down the stalks blades ears and all and curing them in shocks, as we do wheat and oats. The shredding machine came later—only a dozen or so ago—and compelted the innovation.

Many southern farmers have tried the plan of cutting and curing in shocks and afterwards snapping off the ears and shredding the blades and stalks.

For a year or two the plan was very popular. It looked as if it would be almost universally adopted. Those who were fortunate in getting first-class shredding machines and who exercised ordinary judgment and skill in handling the corn crop in this way were delighted with their experience and many of these are still following the practice. But probably a majority have returned, like the "sow, to her wallow," and in a few days these back-sliders and their brethren, who have never gone back to the "good old way," "will be found—in person or by costly subtsitutes—slowly and laboriously plucking, one by one, the 'green ribbons from the waving corn' plants, this initial operation to be followed by a number of others, only less arduous and irksome, in order that 'Old Sorrel' and 'Spiketail Jerry' may have their four bundles of fodder and an armful of corn-in-the-shuck per day, so long as these hard-earned provenders shall last."

For ten or twelve years the Georgia experiment station has practised the cutting and shocking and shredding system, and I am assured by Mr. Kimbrough, of the Agriculturist, that the plan is still pursued with satisfaction. One or two years, owing to unusually bad seasons in September (a rare occurrence) or a little unskillful handling, more or less of the shredded stuff was badly damaged by dampness and heating. When sweet and free from damage, the horses, mules and cattle ate it freely, rejecting but a small percentage. We kept work animals and milch cows in good condition with no other roughage for months at a time. The stalks were out of the way of the sowing of small grain. The refuse stalks were not left to be in the way next spring.

I want to again urged on the farmers to cut and shock their corn instead of pulling fodder and pulling corn. I would be glad to receive at once, for publication, short statements from farmers who have given the plan a fair trial—extending over not less than a period of three or four years. Don't want the experience of a farmer who has tried it but one season, unless it be favorable. Let's hear from you.

R. J. REDDING.

Farm Correspondence.

A VOICE FROM THE FIELD

A. C. Cremer, Lafayette, Ga.—Strongly impressed I was by your reply to T. A. C., Bingen, Decatur, Fla., in last issue of Constitution. Especially does the last paragraph, in reply, contain a volume in a nut-shell.

I have a story to tell you, which implicates yourself. About 20 years ago a young man who said he was without means, and was just starting out to make farming his occupation, wrote to you, through Constitution Farm Department, as to how best to succeed.

(You possibly do not remember). We remember very well, for that young fellow's case was exactly our own. Your reply, we can't recall verbatim, but in substance, was:

"Work like old Nick, economize, use thrift and judgment, 'till a footing was obtained; then, buy a small farm and later, when he had things tidied up a bit, marry him a wife."

Well, that just "fit" me exactly. The advice was good (I say so yet), and I applied it to my own case. But my! my! the hard work I have done would make "The Man with the Hoe" look like 15 cents.

Do not think we are boasting when we say few can excel us in the art of economizing. There is absolutely nothing goes to waste about us. We know all the up-to-date farm methods from A to Z (including the much-cursed and discussed Williamson method of growing corn); know how to mix fertilizers and figure out the plant food to a "t." Know what the plant requires to make the stalk, what the fruit, how to plant; how to cultivate and general a crop from start to finish, for we have been between the plow handles from 10 to 35 years.

We never have plowed with a forked stick tied to our horse's tail, as did our fathers, but have used good up-to-date farming tools; have kept our little, poor farm nice and trim.

The lea side of a wire fence is not used for our horses and cows for protection. We keep good stock. We keep our fences repaired, and do not use a fence rail for a prop instead of hinges for our gates and doors, as some thrifty (?) farmers do. We don't allow the good wife to pull water out of a 60-foot well by hand, but have a neat, easy-going, windless and everything else about the house as convenient as our means will allow.

Possibly by now you are saying what more do I want?

Well, the fact of the whole business is this:

After working like old Nick for about 15 years instead of having a fortune piled up, as most farm journals would have us believe, if we were sold out lock-stock-and-barrel after all our economy and drudgery, it wouldn't amount to $2,000.

Let me tell you, the men that edit our farm journals keep behind the curtains the smutty end of farm life, and only exhibit the rose-tinted features so catchy and misleading.

They don't say anything about the fellow that shovels dirt out of the muddy ditch, or manure out of the filthy stables, or digs up stumps, grubs, or does thousands of other back-breaking jobs; or, if such work is mentioned at all, it is in connection with the "hired hand."

We, the poor boys that start out with nothing but two strong arms and a will to succeed, know what a price is paid for success, if it comes at all. And get into the farm paper with his true story of farm life? Oh, no! not he. It would, if such were allowed, put farm journals out of business.

We have a personal friend, who, for several years, had clerked in a dry goods store at fair wages. In the meantime, he had taken several farm papers and tanked himself full of the "golden dreams" of farm life: How one fellow made thousands on hogs; how another coined gold dollars out of the sheep business, and still another shook loads and loads of money out of a peach orchard, and so on, an endless chain of prosperity, without a word about the "do part."

Well, that fellow came out to the farm to put into practice and profit by the knowledge he had gained by reading.

He first launched out into the peach business, putting out 1,000 apple trees and stocking up on some fine hogs and turkeys, as side lines.

The result: Having no practical knowledge of farming, the peach business went flat; the rabbits "skinned" the apple trees up as high as they could reach, trees, almost all died. The fine hogs "eat their heads off" in western corn; the turkeys did likewise. "Peat walked in and hung up his hat," and my town friend became disgusted and struck a "bee-line" for town.

You see, he hadn't the practical knowledge of farm life to make a living—much less a success.

We all like, or, rather, a degree beyond, we "love" to hear the birds sing; we like to see the thrifty farm, with all its wholesome environments. A thousand things come to mind, and our heart beats a glad response when we view the model farm; but the stern reality ever confronts us, and the proverb may be truly applied to farm life: "There is no excellence without great labor." When it rains most all the time for a couple of months, and that same flowery grass, that makes the landscape look like paradise, creeps out into your corn field, and you have to dig it up, it knocks much of the poetry out of it. Oh! I assure you it's quite a different thing to set in the shade and write poetry about beauties of the morning glory, instead of going after it in the hot sun with a hoe. I always feel for the young fellow that starts out without means to succeed as a farmer.

"Use brain to save brawn" is high-sounding, and looks mighty pretty in a farm journal; but strip "brain" of two willing, strong arms and turn it loose in the field, and see the result.

I always cringe for the city fellow that the farm journals advises to try the farm. Nine cases out of ten will fail and skiddoo back to town.

We have three bright boys, and we shan't preach to them that the farm is "Paradise Regained."

Comment—The above well-written letter has been waiting for space several weeks. It is so full of common sense and common experience that I am sure it will be read with interest and hearty "amens" by many a farmer. The paragraph from the reply to a letter from T. A. C., in the issue of June 21, which Mr. Cremer takes for his text, is as follows:

"I strongly advise that you give the boys' as good an education as possible, and let each one, with your advice, elect his profession or calling for himself. I am not of those who so strenuously advise the farmer boys to 'stick to the farm.' Most of the men who write so beautifully of the advantages of life in the country and who are so strenuous in trying to keep the boys from seeking business in the towns and cities, are themselves living in towns and cities. Why do they not act consistently and 'go to the country' themselves? Echo answers 'why?' But educate the boys, send them to the district agricultural school; let their minds become broadened, and their faculties sharpened and tempered, and then let them choose their vocations."

I will add that there are several reasons why so few farmers get rich enough to live on "easy street." Among these reasons is the fundamental one that the farmer's profession is one that is closely related to nature and nature's God. In such a relation no mere pretender can hope to succeed. The farmer cannot "live by his wits"—he cannot fool Dame Nature. As he plows and sows so must he reap. He must do true work, square work, "such work as we are authorized to receive"—as tradition puts it in the mouth of one of old. This is not so of most of the vocations of life. Moreover, a farmer, from an industrial standpoint, is next to the bottom. Beneath him is his poor, dependent and generally very ignorant laborer. The farmer cannot recoup his losses, or failures, and the burdens of a heavy taxation by "passing them on to the next," as nearly all other professions may do.

But, on the other hand, there is a wide field in which the farmer may exploit his intelligence and skill in the conduct of a farm and in the management of common labor. To do this successfully he must be well posted, both in the sciences underlying agriculture and in the practical operations of the farm, and he must possess a good degree of "executive ability." To succeed he must be a "captain of indutsry," a man who knows human nature and has the capacity to deal successfully with men and opportunities, not the farm laborer only, nor farm opportunities only, but with all men with whom he has dealings of a business character—the merchant, the physician, the lawyer, the cotton buyer, etc. He must enlarge his operations, deepen and improve his soil, use the best implements and machinery, the best varieties of seeds. His farm must become, largely, his bank and he should increase—not necessarily its area, but its productive capacity, to far beyond its natudal power. These and a dozen other things he must do if he would attain the highest degree of success. To accomplish these things it will not do to rely on gaining wisdom by experience alone; That is too dear a school. One should learn from observation, from discussion, from books, from agricultural journals—all very inexpensive sources of knowledge and in general accurate and trustworthy. Experience does not always impart wisdom, nor even skill or expertness. I have had to teach a laborer how to handle properly common farm implements, in the use of which he had had the experience of a lifetime.

R. J. R.

DOCKING A HORSE'S TAIL.

A. C. Swofford, Cherryville, N. C.—Please allow me permission to ask a few questions in the Farms and Farmers' column of The Constitution. I have a mare, about 10 years old, and she is a "switcher"—always catching the lines with her tail. She is a good conditioned animal, and a fine driver. I know very little about horses. Some friends have suggested that I have her "docked" (tail cut off).

1. Could it be done without necessarily endangering its life?
2. How long would it be until she would get well?
3. What would it cost?
4. If it would be inadvisable to "dock" her, is there any way to break an animal from the habit?

Answer—1. Tetanus (lockjaw) sometimes follows the docking of a horse's tail. The operation is performed by laying the tail on a block of wood, pushing the hair back, holding a broad chisel at the desired point and striking one heavy blow with maul or ax. Then bind up the wound with a sponge and bandages wetted with a solution of two drams of carbolic acid in one pint of water; tie a rope to the stump of the tail, passing it over a pully, and leave it so two or three weeks. Dress it once a day, using fresh bandage and the lotion above named.

2. Two or three weeks.
3. I do not know.
4. I know of no cure for the habit.

I will add that I consider "docking" a cruel, barbarous and indefensible practice, and a "docked" horse always did look ridiculous to me. The tail is to keep away flies, and should not be mutilated so that it will no longer serve that purpose. I have seen the tail so tied down to the cross-bar, or single-tree, so as to prevent it from getting over the lines. Try it before resorting to detailing.

$74.40 PER HEAD.

A. M. Worden, Tallahoma, Tenn.—The top-notcher load today was a car of baby beef, choice Angus yearlings doing the stunt. Armour bought them at $7.50 per hundred; average 952 pounds—$74.40 per beef. Conundrum: Well, why do we raise scrubs or grades to sell at $5 to $25 each? They take more feed and make less beef, of a poorer quality, too. I say, kill the scrubs, sell the grades and breed the best beef breed only.

Comment—Echo answers, "Why?" for no reason can be given **why not.**

BITTER WEED.

W. C. Smith, Elberton, Ga.—Inclosed find a bitter weed (don't know the name of it) on my farm, and especially my pasture. It seems to be spreading very fast; haven't seen it in this section for over five years, and whenever the milch cows eat it it spoils the milk and butter—makes it unfit for use. The buttermilk will rise in the vessel, and taste badly. Can you give me a remedy for its extermination, or something that will counteract its effects when eaten by the milch cows? I have tried salt, soda, sulphur and various other things, with no good results. Bermuda grass don't seem to check its rapid spread, nor any weed whatever. It is quite a problem for the farmers to solve. If you will help us out answering the within questions, you will confer a lasting gratitude on the farmers in this section. Please answer same in the Farmers' column in The Constitution, which may benefit thousands of others besides this section.

Answer—The plant sent by you is commonly known as "bitter weed," the botanical name being hellenium tennifolium. Since it is an annual, and comes only from the seed, it may be exterminated without and difficulty. You have only to prevent it from maturing seed. If in a pasture, and not very abundant, pull up every plant of it before the flowers fade and fall off. It will be necessary to go over the field every two weeks. It is very easy to recognize, even before it flowers, and it would be just as well to pull up those plants not yet in flower. If the weeds be very abundant, use a mowing machine or a scythe blade, three or four times, or as often as may be necessary. A Mrs. Lear of Fredericksburg, Va., used to sell a preparation that would prevent the weed affecting the milk and butter, when eaten by the cow. Professor C. L. Willoughby, Experiment, Ga., may probably give you more information about the remedy and a complete address of the lady.

BLACK ROOT IN COTTON.

C. A. Britt, Ashburn, Ga.—I see that there is a lot being said and done about black root, or rot, in cotton. There is a lot of it in this section, but I have never had any in my cotton, and for the benefit of others I will give my method. Our gray lands here are fine for cotton, as well as other crops. I plant cotton behind corn every year, breaking my land for corn 12 or 14 inches deep. For cotton I break as shallow as possible and cultivate shallow. I break with single plow, streak off rows with 3-inch scooter or 16-inch scrape or Gantt distributor, putting in guano all at the same time. I follow with cotton planter. I use a mixed fertilizer, a 10—1—3 and 8—0—4 mixture. This gives me 7 per cent potash. Potash is what we need on our lands in this section. I know there are people that will differ in regard to the deep plowing. To these I will say, did you ever see a diseased stalk of cotton that come up by accident around yard or lot and trampled on by everything that comes along? Generally they are the best stalks. Cotton is a peculiar plant and the quicker the main root comes in contact with solid soil the better it will thrive. The deepest plowing I give cotton is to bar it up with Dixie as soon as it is up. Then in a few days I run a "Little Joe" harrow over and then cultivate with scrape and scooter.

Comment—"Black root," or "root rot," of cotton is said by scientists to be the result of a fungus with which the soil becomes affected, and is not related in any way to details of preparation. Because Mr. B. has never had the disease in his crop it is not logical to conclude that his exemption is due to any peculiarity in his method of preparing his land. To prove his proposition it would be necessary to prepare a few sets of rows according to his plan in a field that was badly diseased the year before and note the result. Our correspondent does not say how much cotton he makes per acre by his method of preparation. "Bedding on the hard ground" is an old method, but not one that is practiced by farmers who get 1 to 1½ bales per acre. Breaking land with a single plow (by preference) "as shallow as possible," "streak off the rows with 3-inch scooter and 16-inch scrape on a Gantt distributor, putting in guano at same time" and following with a planter," etc., doesn't sound like improved farming.

If Mr. B., mixes equal parts of guano 10—1—3 and acid 8—0—4, he does not get 7 per cent of potash. Such a mixture would analyze 9—½—3½, which is a fair percentage of potash, but ½ per cent of nitrogen is exceedingly low. It were better to have at least four times as much nitrogen, or say 2 per cent. A better mixture would be 100 pounds of the 10—1—3, 30 pounds of cotton seed meal and 2 pounds muriate of potash (or 8 pounds of kainit). If the muriate be used the 132 pounds would analyze about 8.14—2.35—3.37, which would be a well-balanced fertilizer for cotton on sandy soil.

KAINIT, APPLIED NOW, TO PREVENT RUST IN COTTON.

To A. B. Carter, Collins, Miss.—I am not prepared to say what the application of kainit to cotton at this late stage of its growth would be of any material benefit in preventing rust. I am confident that it should have been applied before planting in order to have reaped any decided benefit in any respect. I have so often, so insistently advised that all chemical ingredients (excepting nitrate of soda) should be applied and bedded on before planting that my position on this point should be well known by this time.

You have, however, an excellent opportunity to make a thorough experimental test to see if kainit applied now would have any decided beneficial effect, by leaving sets of check rows without any kainit. I suggest that you scatter the kainit in the first siding furrow at the rate of 200 pounds per acre and cover with the next furrow. I take occasion to say that 100 pounds of acid and 100 pounds of "Meridian fertilizer" was a very light application.

PRURIGO OF PIGS.

J. E. Stone, Sylacauga, Ala.—I have a fine lot of Duroc pigs that has taken something like a breaking out. They have small bumps, about the size of a pea, and then these bumps will scab over as if sore. Some of the pigs are entirely covered; others seem to be troubled only on top of front shoulders and back of neck. These pigs that are worst seem to be very weak, but they are perfectly healthy; eat everything given them. I feed them on milk, corn, peas and bran. Now, not over one-half of my pigs have this disease. Those that have it, have only had it about one week. Now, if you can help me any by giving me a remedy, will thank you very much.

Answer—I think your pigs have what is called "prurigo," which is generally due to some derangement of the stomach. Give each affected pig 1 to 1½ ounces of Epsom salts in the water that they drink, and change the diet. If they are in a comparatively close place, they should be given a good range of pasture, in the corn or cotton fields, if no other convenient range. To those pigs that are debilitated, give each 20 drops of syrup of iodide of iron at a dose in a little water three times a day, after meals. You may also bathe the affected parts three times a day with a lotion made by mixing ½ dram of hydrocyanic acid to 1 ounce of water. Twenty drops of creosote to the ounce of lard rubbed on the parts once a day is useful. So, also, is oxide of zinc—one to two—or iodine, one to eight of vaseline.

WORMS OF HORSE.

W. H. E., Hodges, S. C.—I have a young 4-year-old horse that eats well and drives real nice, but does not keep fat. He passes worms about 3 to 4 inches long. What is best to clean them out?

Answer—Give the animal 1½ ounces of spirits of turpentine in half pint of raw linseed oil at a dose on an empty stomach night and morning for 3 or 4 days, then give 1½ pints of raw linseed oil as a physic (at one dose).

Another good remedy: Mix 2 drams of asafetida and 1 dram of calomel, 1 dram of savin and 2 drams of fluid extract of male shield fern and make into a ball and give at night on an empty stomach. A bran mash may be given 2 hours after the ball, and next morning give 1 ounce of aloes as a physic.

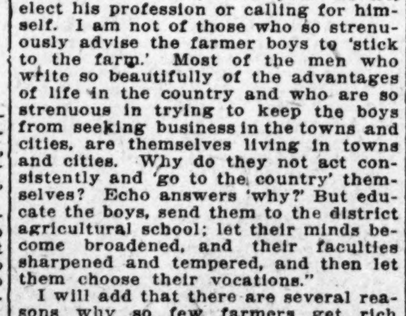
A WASHY HORSE.

G. W. Patrick, Branchville, S. C.—I have a mare about 8 years old. She is very loose or washy. Can you give me a remedy for same?

Answer—The disposition to "scour," what is called "washy" is a constitutional weakness of some horses. They are usually those with long bodies, long legs and narrow sides. There is no cure for this pre-disposition, and but little can be done to alleviate it, as a rule. Such an animal should be fed and watered as long as possible before going to work or a driver. It should always have the best of water and it should be given before feeding and not within an hour after. The feed should be of the best quality, most easily digested kind and given in moderate quantity at regular hours three times a day. During a severe attack you may give flour in water. Whiteoak bark tea, chalk, or half dram doses of sulphuric acid in 1 pint of water 3 times a day. If much flatulency give 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls of soda. If the discharges are of a very disagreeable odor give 1 ounce of sulphite of soda or 1 dram doses of creolin in water, repeated twice a day.

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Special Notices

MEETING NOTICE.

Atlanta Lodge, No. 20, Knights of Pythias.



The regular convention of Atlanta Lodge, No. 20, K. of P., will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the Castle hall, fifth floor Kiser building, at the corner of South Pryor and Hunter Sts. All qualified knights cordially invited. Rank of Knight will be conferred.

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ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM AND ATLANTIC UNION STATION.
Effective June 15th, 1909.

No. 2, for Thomasville, Waycross, Brunswick and intermediate stations.........7:15 A. M.
No. 4, for Thomasville, Waycross, Brunswick and intermediate stations.........7:50 P. M.
No. 1, from Brunswick, Waycross, Thomasville and intermediate stations.........7:35 P. M.
No. 3, from Brunswick, Thomasville, Waycross and intermediate stations.........8:30 A. M.
Pullman Drawing Room Sleepers between Atlanta and Thomasville and Atlanta and Brunswick on Trains 3 and 4.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. UNION STATION.

No.	Arrives From—		No.	Depart To—	
3	Nashville	7:10 am	94	Chicago	7:05 am
73	Rome	9:50 am	2	Nashville	8:35 am
93	Nashville	11:45 am	92	Nashville	4:50 pm
1	Nashville	7:35 pm	72	Rome	4:55 pm
95	Chicago	8:43 pm	4	Nashville	8:50 pm

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—TERMINAL STATION.

No.	Arrives from—		No.	Departs to—	
35	New York	5:00 am	36	New York	12:15 am
43	Wash't'n.	5:25 am	30	Columbus	5:20 am
13	Jacksonv..	5:25 am	13	Cincinnati	5:35 am
12	Shreveport	6:30 am	35	Birming'm	6:20 am
*17	Toccoa	8:10am	12	Richmond	6:55 am
26	Heflin	8:30 am	7	Chat'nooga	7:20 am
29	Wash'ton	10:30 am	16	Brunsw'k	7:45 am
8	Chatta'ga	10:35 am	29	Birming'm	10:45 am
7	Macon	10:40 am	38	New York	11:01 am
27	Fort Valley	10:45 am	40	Charlotte	12:00 n'n
21	Columbus	10:50 am	15	Chat'nooga	3:00 pm
6	Cincinnati	11:25 am	30	Wash'ton.	2:15 pm
40	Birming'm	12:40 pm	39	Birming'm	4:10 pm
30	Birming'm	2:30 pm	*18	Toccoa	4:30 pm
39	Charlotte	3:55 pm	22	Columbus	5:10 pm
37	New York	5:00 pm	5	Cincinnati	5:10 pm
15	Brunswick	8:00 pm	28	Fort Valley	5:20 pm
11	Richmond	8:30 pm	25	Heflin	5:30 pm
16	Chat'nooga	8:35 pm	10	Macon	5:30 pm
29	Columbus	10:20 pm	44	Wash'ton	8:45 pm
36	Birming'h.	10:45 pm	11	Shreveport	11:10 pm
14	Cincinnati	11:25 pm	14	Jacksonv.	11:35 pm

Trains marked thus (*) run daily except Sunday. Other trains run daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR LINE. UNION STATION.

No.	Arrives From—		No.	Depart To—	
37	New York	6:00 am	87	Birmingham	6:30 am
57	Athens	8:45 am	37	Memphis	6:30 am
50	Birmingham	11:00 am	52	Charlotte	7:00 am
32	Memphis	11:15 am	32	New York	11:25 am
33	New York	4:00 pm	32	Washington	11:25 am
32	Birmingham	11:15 am	32	Norfolk	11:25 am
53	Charlotte	7:20 pm	33	Birmingham	4:15 pm
33	Washington	4:00 pm	33	Memphis	4:15 pm
33	Norfolk	4:00 pm	58	Athens	4:30 pm
36	Birmingham	9:30 pm	51	Birmingham	4:45 pm
36	Memphis	9:30 pm	36	New York	9:40 pm
37	Norfolk	6:00 am	36	Norfolk	9:40 pm

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NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of F. P. Flemming, Jacksonville, Fla., for the construction of the Agricultural Experiment Station building and Science Hall building to be erected at Gainesville, Fla., until noon, August 6th, next.

Each bid for the construction of the buildings must be accompanied with a certified check for $5,000.00, and each heating bid with a certified check for $500.00, made payable to P. K. Yonge, Chairman, as a guarantee that if awarded the contract the successful bidder will promptly enter into contract and furnish his bond as required by specifications. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at the office of Edwards & Walter, Architects, 631 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Contractors wishing to bid may obtain drawings and specifications from the architects by depositing with them a certified check for $25.00 as a guarantee that they will present a bona fide bid on the work and as a guarantee of the safe and prompt return of the drawings and specifications to the office of Edwards & Walter, Architects, Atlanta, Ga., without cost to the architects. Subcontractors wishing to procure drawings and specifications are required to pay the architects $10.00 for the use of said drawings.

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